



THE



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# Labour move for talks on Falklands

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Preparations to enable a Labour government to reopen negotiations with Argentina about the future of the Falkland Islands, including their sovereignty, have been recommended by an internal party report.

The plans, which include a public campaign to emphasize the heavy financial burden of the present Falklands policy and its damage to British relations with the rest of Latin America, envisage the possibility of talks between Labour leaders and the islanders before the next general election.

Their purpose would be to convince the Falklanders of Labour's determination to obtain effective guarantees for their way of life in any negotiations.

The confidential report, which calls for an immediate restoration of diplomatic relations with Argentina, makes no definitive proposal on the form of the future status of the Falklands but suggests consideration of four United Nations trusteeship and joint administration; shared sovereignty over people and territory; and leaseback.

The present situation is not in the interests of the islanders, it concludes.

The report has gone to Labour's Shadow Cabinet after being approved by the

Parliamentary Labour Party's foreign affairs committee, and seems certain to become party policy. It is the work of Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley and the party's front



Mr Foulkes, author of the party internal report.

bench spokesman on Latin America.

It states: "The Government's attitude towards the Falklands and Argentina is costing the country about £550 m a year and is damaging our defence commitments."

"It is a policy which is alienating the rest of Latin America and which no longer has the support of our allies in Europe or in the United States."

Opinion surveys have shown an overwhelming desire for the resumption of diplomatic relations, renewed contacts and even a willing-

ness to see a change in the islands' status, it states.

The report appears likely to cause a political row and provoke fierce opposition on the islands.

The Government's policy since the Falklands conflict has been gradually to seek a normalization of relations with Argentina, although it has repeatedly made plain that the sovereignty of the islands is not up for discussion.

The Labour report says the Government's policy effectively involves a veto for the islanders.

Since 1982, the report says, the Argentines have made clear that they are willing to offer guarantees to the islanders and that respect must be given to their way of life; that they seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and that talks must involve all aspects of the future, including sovereignty.

But the report states that failure at least to begin talks with the United Kingdom would place strains on President Raul Alfonsín; talks would give a boost to Argentine democracy and President Alfonsín's peaceful rule.

Labour's campaigning stance should emphasize the enormous cost of the Falklands in terms of the strains on Britain's contribution to Nato and its relations with other Latin American countries, the Government's isolation on

Continued on page 20, col 8



South African attacks for 10w in yesterday's Somerset match. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## Renewed calls for economic sanctions

# Pretoria attacks provoke outrage

● South Africa faced an international barrage of criticism for its raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe

● Three people were reported killed and the African National Congress office in Harare was destroyed

● At least 10 men have died in clashes between rival groups of blacks in a squatter camp near Cape Town. Page 7

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The South African raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which left at least three people dead and dozens injured, provoked an international barrage of criticism and new demands for economic sanctions yesterday — and sounded the death knell for the Commonwealth peace mission to southern Africa.

In Zambia, where two people were killed when two South African aircraft attacked the Makoni refugee camp south of Lusaka, President Kaunda described the raid as "dastardly, cowardly, unforgivable".

He said the South African Government was "obviously frightened by the progress which the Commonwealth group is making". They did not want to see the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group succeed because it would lead to the end of apartheid.

The seven members of the Commonwealth team, who have been trying to promote a dialogue between blacks and whites in South Africa, had left Lusaka for Cape Town only hours before the attack took place.

In Lusaka they had held talks with leaders of the African National Congress. President Kaunda denied that the target of the attack was an ANC base.

In Harare, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a press conference that police had arrested four people suspected of involvement in twin attacks on an ANC office in the city centre and an ANC house in the suburbs.

Accusing South Africa of

becoming a "terrorist state", he called for more support for the ANC in its guerrilla war against South Africa. One person was injured during the attacks, the first by South Africa against Zimbabwe.

In Botswana, where one civilian was killed and two critically injured, President Masire said the raids would lead to "a tremendous escalation of violence that is likely to lead to a brutal and senseless confrontation".

In London Mr Shirley Ransford, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said Pretoria had "declared war against peace in southern Africa". He called an emergency meeting of the organization's southern Africa committee to discuss the raids.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, deplored the attack but British officials said it would not make Britain drop its opposition to economic sanctions. A senior

South African diplomat was summoned to the Foreign Office to explain the attack.

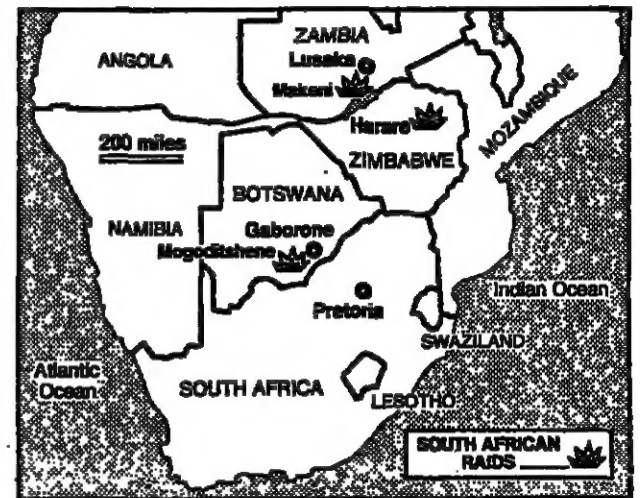
Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, both called on the Government to impose sanctions.

One of the strongest reactions came from Washington where Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, denounced the South African attacks as outrageous and inexplicable.

In The Hague a spokesman for the EEC condemned the raids and other South African efforts to destabilize the region.

The Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa called for world pressure to prevent further South African attacks.

Mission destroyed, page 7  
Slap for West, page 16  
Leading article, page 17



## Tomorrow

### Barred from Avon?



How will American fears of terrorism in Europe affect British tourist traps like Stratford?

## Portfolio

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was shared yesterday by two readers. Details, page 3

● Portfolio list, page 26; rules and how to play, information service, page 20



## Gandhi gloom

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said the latest offensive against Tamil rebels indicated that Colombo was moving towards a military solution to the conflict. Page 11

April's public sector borrowing requirement was £861 million against an expected £1.3 billion, raising hopes of a cut in interest rates. Page 21

● Your chance to win a weekend for two in New York by Concordia in The Times/DEC competition. Page 30

Home News	2-5	Features	14-16
Overseas	7-11	Law Report	28
Appointments	12-13	Letters	17
Births, deaths, marriages	18	Obituary	18
Bridge	18	Science	4
Business	21-27	Sport	36-40
Chess	2	Theatre, etc	39
Court	18	TV & Radio	38
Crosswords	14, 28	Universities	28
Diary	36	Weather	28
Events	20	Wills	28

## Joseph tipped to remain in Cabinet

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Keith Joseph is expected to be replaced this week as Secretary of State for Education and Science. But it is possible that in a limited reshuffle now expected on Thursday or Friday he will remain in the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

Sir Keith, who has announced his intention of retiring from the Commons at the next election, is thought likely to be replaced by an existing member of the Cabinet, reflecting the high priority attached by the Prime Minister to education.

The front-runners are considered to be Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr John MacGregor, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Paymaster General, and Mr Nicholas Ridley.

Secretary of State for Transport.

The possibility of Sir Keith, one of Mrs Thatcher's closest confidants, staying in the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio until his retirement is not ruled out by Downing Street sources.

Whitehall sources are predicting that the reshuffle, which Mrs Thatcher wants to complete before she leaves on a visit to Israel on Saturday, will be a limited affair.

If Mrs Thatcher decides to pick an education secretary from outside the Cabinet, the clear favourite would be Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Conservative MPs are hoping that she will take the opportunity of the consequential changes in the junior ranks to bring in some new faces.

Man in the news, page 2  
Geoffrey Smith, page 4

## Chernobyl raises US safety fears

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Alarming questions are being raised about US reactor design in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster. Far from being sloppily designed, studies by Western experts indicate that the plant included some highly sophisticated safety features, many of them similar to features in US reactors.

Technical literature about the plant has been distributed to US experts by the CIA. It probably would not have met US standards in several critical areas, but in general it seems to have been built to a very high safety specification.

According to the data, the number four reactor at Chernobyl was encased in heavy steel and concrete that

enabled it to withstand pressures, similar to those in many reactors in the US. Other safety features included a chamber of nitrogen around the reactor, duplicate and well-protected power cables, and advanced control equipment.

Dr Richard Wilson, Professor of Physics at Harvard, said the huge water-pool in the basement was designed, as in US reactors, to sustain excessive pressures.

"I'm just a little nervous that we have the same design and it didn't work. This tells us something else was wrong, something that so far has been left out," he added.

Controversy continues, page 7  
Spectrum, page 14

## Botham is dropped in first move

By John Goodbody

The Test and County Cricket Board yesterday withdrew Ian Botham from the England team to meet India in two one-day internationals and will not pick the Somerset all-rounder again until a full investigation is completed by its disciplinary committee.

The action follows a signed article by Mr Botham in *The Mail On Sunday* that he had been a casual user of marijuana since he was 18. The TCCB yesterday convened an eight-man emergency meeting to decide Mr Botham's future.

The decision is a blow to the career of England's most celebrated cricketer. Mr Botham, aged 30, may now face a longer suspension from Test matches. He was expected to be an automatic selection for the matches against the Indian touring team.

Before yesterday's announcement, he held a brief press conference in Hove where he was playing for Somerset against Sussex in their Benson & Hedges match. He said: "I do not know what all the fuss is about. I have said nothing different from six weeks ago or two years ago."

"I would have thought there were more serious things going on in the world — bombings, killings," he said. He had received widespread support from spectators at yesterday's match.

Mr Botham is to play for the Rest of the World against the West Indies at Edgbaston today, in a match for Sport Aid.

John Woodcock, page 40

## Police use of CS gas tightened

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

The Home Secretary has instructed police officers that plastic bullets or CS gas can be used only in cases that pose a threat to life or serious injury. The weapons can no longer be used in cases of public disorder that threaten only widespread destruction of property.

Mr Douglas Hurd said in a Commons written reply last night that new guidelines "set out very strict conditions for the use of the equipment".

He added: "Plastic baton rounds have never been used in Great Britain and I very much hope that they will never need to be."

"But it is clearly right that chief officers should have baton rounds and CS equipment available following the unprecedented ferocity of the disorders last autumn."

The Home Secretary also confirmed the outline of an announcement made last November that if a police authority refuses to provide riot equipment, and where a request is endorsed by the Inspector of Constabulary, baton rounds and gas canisters "will be provided from the central store of equipment at Home Office expense".

Previously the guidelines, as announced by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary in October 1981, after the Brixton and Toxteth disturbances, said that CS or baton rounds could be used "only as a last resort where conventional methods of policing have been tried and failed."

## Three die in pre-dawn raids

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

At least three people were reported killed and an unknown number injured in the pre-dawn strikes.

A suburban Harare home used by the African National Congress (ANC) was levelled and the party's city centre office destroyed in the first attack of its kind on Zimbabwe.

Airborne troops stormed Mogadishu village near Botswana's capital, Gaborone, killing one person and wounding another, witnesses said. In a raid on a camp outside the Zambian capital of Lusaka, two people died.

The attacks came only

hours after the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), which is trying to mediate between Pretoria and the ANC, had left Lusaka after weekend talks with ANC leaders, for Cape Town to resume discussions with the South African Government.

The EPG's activities remain shrouded in secrecy, but it is understood that the Commonwealth negotiators saw Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, at about 10am yesterday, by which time they must have been aware of the raids on neighbouring states.

It can be presumed that Mr

Botha had some explaining to do.

The news of the raids caused uproar in Parliament in Cape Town. Two members of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party were ordered to leave the chamber by the Speaker when they refused to withdraw remarks accusing the Government of "sabotaging the future of the country".

Extreme right-wing white parties, however, strongly welcomed the raids.

First word of the attacks came in an announcement by the chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Sir John

Continued on page 20, col 1

## PC 'posed as killer for Sikhs'

The leader of four Sikhs accused of an assassination plot against Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during his state visit to Britain last year, tried to "hire" two undercover policemen posing as IRA gunmen to carry out the killing for £50,000, Leicester Magistrates Court was told yesterday.

During committal proceedings one policeman, known as "Detective Constable B", agreed that he told the Sikhs that he was the IRA man who had killed Mr Airey Neave, the Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland who died in 1979.

The police officer, an Irishman, was accused by Mr James Wood, representing one of the four Leicester Sikhs, of acting as an "agent provocateur".

Details, page 3

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## Poor security checks at French port after Channel terrorist alert

By Gavin Bell

The stringent security measures at British ports to prevent a terrorist attack do not appear to be matched on the other side of the Channel—at least not at the hovercraft terminal at Bologne.

The two frontier police inspectors and two customs officers on duty there yesterday confessed that they did not have sufficient personnel, equipment or premises to conduct adequate checks.

The officers demonstrated to *The Times* several ways in which a terrorist could plant a bomb on a hovercraft without being detected—or even boarding the vessel.

Unlike their British counterparts, the French officers had not been reinforced or equipped with sniffer dogs or mirrors for examining the underside of vehicles.

They said that security was stricter at the neighbouring Gare Maritime, where travellers had to pass through four separate checkpoints before boarding cross-channel ferries. Calais further up the coast was also said to have more security personnel.

An inspector in the Police D'Air et Frontières explained: "There is no real security belt. It would be relatively simple for somebody to check in his baggage for a hoverflight and then simply to stroll away."

"We said this terminal didn't provide adequate security facilities when it was

opened in 1979, but nobody paid any attention," a customs officer claimed.

It was one of his duties yesterday to check baggage being registered, but it was clearly a hopeless task for one man.

"Ships are as vulnerable as aircraft. At least we should have metal detector screens here like they have at airports," he said. Clearly the French were focusing their attention on non-Europeans or anyone of Middle Eastern appearance. But as another customs officer pointed out: "A member of a European terrorist cell acting on behalf of an Arab group could pass through without arousing undue suspicion."

He added that there were only 22 members of the PAF in Bologne, covering both the hoverport and the ferry terminal. Only five were on duty yesterday.

The prospect of a terrorist attack did not unduly concern Captain Brian Smith of the hovercraft "Princess Anne" on flight 725 from Dover to Bologne. Capt Smith placed his confidence in the British Special Branch, whom he regarded as very efficient, and the design of his craft which he said made it virtually unbreakable.

He said any explosion would have to destroy at least two-thirds of more than 100 independent buoyancy cham-

bers beneath the car deck before the vessel would be in any danger of capsizing.

The crew was reminded before every flight, he said, to check for anything suspicious and that other security precautions had been instituted. For example no foot passenger was permitted to leave the vessel until all vehicles aboard had been accounted for. The hovercraft was also searched thoroughly after each trip.

Passengers' opinions, however, were divided about the effectiveness of the security.

Mrs Woolston, from San Francisco, felt the security was "just fine" and when she returned to California she would tell her friends that they had been foolish to cancel their vacations in Britain.

Mr Woolston was less impressed. "They should take the same security precautions as they do at airports, which they didn't. We weren't searched."

A Special Branch officer at Dover said that despite some initial hiccups the operation was going well and he was satisfied the police surveillance was effective.

A uniformed officer did approach *The Times* correspondent in the car park at Dover hoverport to inquire where he was going and to identify his vehicle. Surveillance across the Channel was more sympathetic but perceptibly less effective.



A Sogat member making his point at yesterday's mass meeting to discuss the Wapping dispute.

## Dean accused of Wapping 'sellout'

By Michael McCarthy

Miss Brenda Dean, the general secretary of the printing union Sogat '82, came under fierce attack yesterday from her own members over her handling of the Wapping dispute.

At a mass meeting in Central Hall, Westminster, of the 4,000 Sogat printing workers dismissed in the dispute by News International, she was loudly booed, accused of preparing a "sell out" and denounced from her leadership by a succession of angry speakers.

Mr Tony Newbury, a London branch official, was cheered when he cried: "With friends like Brenda, who needs enemies?"

But a move to have the running of the dispute taken out of her hands came to nothing when at the beginning of the meeting the organizers, the union's London District Council, refused in spite of a

chorus of protests to accept motions from the floor.

One of those motions would have called for a strike committee to be set up to run the dispute, answerable only to mass meetings.

Judging by the hot tempers at Central Hall yesterday the move might well have been carried if put.

However, the issue of a strike committee has not been removed and was being pursued at a meeting of militant printing workers in Fleet Street last night which was prominently advertised by leaflet outside yesterday's meeting.

Miss Dean was an invited guest at the meeting which was organized by Sogat's nine London branches.

She gave a progress report on the union's investigation into Mr Rupert Murdoch's offer of the Gray's Inn Road printing site, and spoke of her concern that the management's attitude "seemed to be hardening".

But she met with a storm of boos when she reminded members that she and her executive were answerable not just to the dismissed News International workers, but to the union as a whole.

Her attempts to reassure her audience by repeating that any settlement would be the subject of a ballot met with no success.

Miss Dean appears to be increasingly at odds with many of the membership who feel that the decision to purge the union's contempt of court 10 days ago was a weakening of its position.

Many share little of her professed enthusiasm for Gray's Inn Road and its possibilities for a Labour movement paper.

The central demand was not for any form of compensation but for reinstatement of all dismissed members in their former jobs.

Mr Newbury typified many of the speakers when he said to

more cheers: "If the condition of reinstatement is not on the ballot paper, then we should burn all the ballot papers".

Accusations levelled at Miss Dean included indulging in secret negotiations behind the backs of her members and failing to appear often enough on the picket line at Wapping.

After the meeting Miss Dean said: "Obviously the members are very frustrated, and fairly critical of some of the policies that we have. That is understandable in the seventeenth week of the dispute and I accept a number of their criticisms".

The meeting adopted a five-point resolution to intensify the picketing.

● Fleet Street printing unions have accepted an offer of a 3.5 per cent pay rise, indicating a "new and more realistic attitude" to the financial pressure on national newspapers, Lord Marsh, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association, said yesterday.

## Life term for soccer fan cut to 3 years

The life sentence imposed by Judge Argyle at the Central Criminal Court last November on a football hooligan was set aside as unjustified and wrong in principle, by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said that sentences were necessary to discourage public disorder but that of life imprisonment on Kevin Whiston, aged 26, for riotous assembly outside Chelsea Football Club's Stamford Bridge ground, "came nowhere near to the point where a sentence of life was justified."

Whiston, of Danebury, Fieldway, New Addington Surrey, described by Lord Lane as a "persistent football hooligan," had a three-year sentence substituted. Lord Lane, who sat with Mr Justice Leggatt and Mr Justice Kennedy, cut a 10-year sentence on Whiston for violence after the Chelsea-Manchester United encounter in December, 1984, to seven years.

Whiston, convicted of affray at the Henry J Bean in the Kings Road and causing grievous bodily harm to the manager, Mr Neil Hanson, has to serve a total sentence of 10 years. Whiston was jailed in January 1984 for 2½ years for slashing a man's face with a beer glass, but was paroled within 10 months.

Stephen Bowden, aged 24, of Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, sentenced to eight years for wounding the assistant manager, Mr Hugo Woolley, with intent, and affrays there and on a bus, had his sentence cut to six years.

Lord Lane said the court regarded the attack on Mr Hanson, who was held by Whiston and had a beer glass thrust into his face by another man, as much more serious.

The judges went on to reject an appeal by another hooligan, jailed for five years for his involvement in attacks in Cambridge on visiting supporters of Chelsea FC, for leave to appeal against sentence. Leslie Muranyi, aged 26, of Long Reach Road, Cambridge, was jailed for riotous assembly at the Central Criminal Court last May.

## MP urges end to GCHQ hearings

By Colin Hughes, Whitehall Correspondent

The Prime Minister was urged yesterday by an Opposition spokesman to abandon disciplinary hearings against 13 staff at GCHQ, Cheltenham, who rejoined trade unions, despite accepting the ban on union membership two years ago.

The European Court is expected to announce later this week whether it will consider legal action challenging the ban. Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour spokesman on the Civil Service, said the Government had "jumped the gun", and "should at least have the decency to wait for that judgment". She has written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher asking her "to put a stop to these disciplinary hearings at once".

The 13 accepted £1,000 and the new contract banning union membership at the

secret communications centre. They now face reprimand, fines, loss of privilege and promotion, or suspension for rejoining their unions.

Only about 40 of the 11,000 civil servants at the centre attended a demonstration yesterday outside the gates, at which Mr John Sheldon, general secretary of the Civil Service Union, called the hearings a farce. "The Foreign Secretary has already said dismissal is inappropriate," he said.

The hearings which none of those charged are attending in person, will continue until early next week. The three-member internal inquiry panel will make recommendations to the principal establishment officer, who will decide on any action before the end of the month.

## Chess victory for US as Alburt wins

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Round four of the Kleinwort Grierson UK-US chess challenge produced a victory for the US, when they took 2.5 from three points.

Britain's Jon Speelman lost to Lev Alburt on Saturday, and on Sunday, US junior Angela Chang won her first game against England's Cathy Haslingher, while Demis Hassapis (UK) and Alex Chang drew.

Meanwhile, in Basel, Switzerland, Gary Kasparov and Tony Miles resumed play in their adjourned second match game which Kasparov quickly won in the second session. Miles, England's number one Olympic player, refused several opportunities in the first session to draw by perpetual check.

## Lords warning about EEC treaty changes

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Unpopular Common Market laws could be forced on Britain against the wishes of ministers by changes to the Treaty of Rome, a House of Lords report says today.

The Single European Act, which will allow more decisions to be taken in the EEC by majority voting, could also lead to the EEC gradually replacing the British Parliament's right to make laws, it predicted.

The report of the Lords' European Communities select committee concluded: "The powers of the UK Parliament will be weakened by the Single European Act".

## Denning's dockyard challenge

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, has challenged the legality of the Government's proposals for introducing private management into the Royal Dockyards at Devonport and Rosyth.

In an analysis of the proposals in the Dockyard Services Bill, now before Parliament, he says that the lawyers advising the Government have "fallen into grievous error".

He has sent his analysis to Lord Trefgarne, Minister for Defence Support. In a covering letter Lord Denning says that in the light of the opinions of the Ministry of Defence lawyers he will decide whether to proceed with amendments to the Bill at the committee stage in the House of Lords.

Last night, the ministry said it was considering Lord Denning's paper.

Lord Denning says that in his view the Government's plan to divide the dockyards into two parts, covering the assets and the workforce, is defective in law in two fundamental respects.

The Government have assumed that the transfer of the workforce at the Royal Dockyards will be governed by the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981, and "that they could manipulate those provisions to suit their book."

"But in my opinion those 1981 regulations have no application at all to this case. They only apply to the transfer of an undertaking which is 'in the nature of a commercial venture'. They do not apply to the dockyard undertaking because it is 'not in the nature of a commercial undertaking'."

"It is a Crown undertaking financed by the taxpayer and makes neither profits nor losses. It is not 'commercial' in the least."

## Man in the news

### Marks lost in political test

Sir Keith Joseph, who has been in charge of education for four years and nine months, has established an impressive reputation as a radical and hard-headed educational reformer.

His failure has been a political one. He lacked the ability to wrap unwelcome truths in acceptable packaging.

As Mrs Thatcher's *eminent grise* and a wholehearted supporter of the Government's economic policies, he could hardly expect to be loved by the teachers, but the year-long teachers' pay dispute, combined with a stream of new educational initiatives, meant that teachers developed a loathing for the man they described as the "mad monk".

Sir Keith ignored the abuse. He was high-minded, hard-working and believed in the power of cool and rational argument. Civil servants, initially frustrated by his questioning of dearly-held assumptions, developed respect and affection for him.

They were particularly pleased that they could persuade him by the power of argument, which they did over education vouchers. He was always supremely courteous to those with whom he came into contact and respected the opinions of the most humble.

When his chauffeur was upset at one episode of the television "soap", *Grange Hill*, a programme about a comprehensive school, Sir Keith ordered a video from the BBC and watched the offending programme in his office at Elizabeth House with his driver.

He had an abiding loathing of television, but did not find *Grange Hill* as offensive as the chauffeur.

Once Sir Keith had mastered the education brief—and it took him a while—he set about reforms with gusto.

Top priority was given to the so-called bottom 40 per cent of children who achieve no useful qualifications. He introduced technical and vocational training into schools, sought agreement on what should be taught, reformed the examination system, tightened teacher training, gave parents new powers on governing bodies and decided that the performance of teachers must be appraised.

It was not only teachers and their quality which caught his eagle eye. Local authorities were found wanting for their management of schools, and for keeping open so many buildings at a time of falling pupil numbers.

But in the end it was Sir Keith's handling of the teachers' pay dispute, still haunting the service now, which sounded the death knell.

Sir Keith's admirers hope that once the dust has settled on the teachers' pay issue, he will be remembered for having been a great reforming Education Secretary rather than the man who mishandled the teachers.

## 'Bury distrust' call to the conservationists

By Ronald Faux

Conservation groups and developers should try to find common ground in the North of Scotland, Mr Robert Cowan, chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, said yesterday.

He was opening a 10,000-acre National Nature Reserve on Creag Meagaidh, near Loch Laggan.

Mr Cowan said that conservationists and those with an interest in development still distrusted each other. "This

leads to secrecy from potential developers and 'knee jerk' attacks from conservationists with neither side taking into account each other's often valid interests."

He wanted to preserve and enhance the Highland wildlife and scenic development, but preserving and expanding the human population by providing jobs and prosperity was an equally important and not incompatible goal.

## Heads the key to good schools, Patten says

By Our Education Correspondent

Good schools are made by good headteachers, not by the pupils' social class or by how much money the school has, Mr Christopher Patten, Minister of State for Education and Science, told a conference on the selection of headteachers yesterday.

The school inspectors (HMI) had frequently found that faults in a school could be attributed in a part to poor leadership and management, he told the conference in London organized by the Industrial Society. "As the Secretary of State has often put it, good headteachers are the nearest thing we have to a magic wand."

Addressing headteachers and education officials, Mr Patten said that headteachers had both to lead and to manage. "They have to concern themselves with both

identifying the right things to do, and doing them right."

Too often in the past heads had been selected on the basis of intuitive judgment, how someone spoke, his or her social class, religion or sex, he said. Many selectors appeared to believe that appointing a woman was more risky than appointing a man.

The Government's Education Bill, which is going through Parliament, aims to make the arrangements for appointing heads more systematic and more uniform, he said. The head will be chosen by a selection panel, made up of representatives of the local authority and the governing body.

If agreement cannot be reached on a candidate, the vacancy must be re-advertised. The Bill abolishes "ring-fencing", whereby some local authorities restrict candidates to their own authority.

## Jameson's style sets radio record

By Patricia Clough

She said: "We aimed to come up with a winning formula and this shows that we are on the right lines."

Mr Jameson, former editor of the *Daily Express* and the *News of the World*, put his success down to the way he mixes the day's news with music. "The public are well aware of my credentials as a former newspaper editor and they love the way I put across what is happening in an evil

world. I am delighted it is going so well."

Letters from the listeners, he said, were still coming in at the rate of 500 a week and all but a handful approved of his style. The Radio 2 spokeswoman said that part of the new formula was also a return to more melodic, middle-of-the-road music.

The BBC declined to speculate what effect the success would have on the future of Radio 2.

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## Detective posed as IRA killer to uncover Sikh plot to kill Gandhi

By Craig Seton

An undercover policeman "solicited" by Sikhs to murder Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, posed as the IRA gunman who killed Mr Airey Neave, the former Conservative Cabinet minister, Leicester magistrates were told yesterday.

The prosecution alleges that four Leicester Sikhs received secret information from the Indian High Commission about Mr Gandhi's state visit to London last October and hatched a £50,000 plot to have him murdered using "IRA gunmen" who were undercover policemen.

The men, it was alleged, were arrested three days before Mr Gandhi arrived in England.

During the committal proceedings against the four Sikhs, accused of conspiring to murder, Mr James Wood, for the defence, said the two undercover policemen had acted as "agents provocateurs and entrapers" to implicate the men in a plot that would otherwise not have existed.

But, Mr Peter Crane, for the prosecution, told the court: "In English law it is not a defence to say police officers acted as agents provocateurs even if an offence such as conspiracy is in fact encouraged or incited."

One of the undercover policemen referred to himself as "Detective B" when he appeared to give evidence and he told the court that he would refuse to give evidence if he had to give his identity. That he said, would put him in danger.

Cross-examined by Mr Wood, who had asked that the officer should disclose his name, Detective B agreed that he had "confessed" to the Sikhs that he had been respon-

sible for killing Airey Neave in 1979.

Mr Neave, was Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland when a bomb exploded in his car as he left the House of Commons car park in 1979.

Mr Wood told the court: "The idea of anonymous agents provocateurs and entrapers is absolutely outrageous. It should not be allowed to intrude into British justice."

But, Mr William Probert, the stipendiary magistrate, ruled that the policeman could give his evidence as Detective B as long as his name and the force he served with were written down and shown to the defence.

Jarnail Singh Ranuana, aged 43, a company director, Sarinder Singh Gill, aged 30, a dyer, and Parmatma Singh Marwaha, aged 43, a factory owner, are charged with conspiracy and soliciting two undercover policemen - "Tom B" and "Ian S" - to murder Mr Gandhi during his state visit to Britain last October.

Mr Ranuana is also charged with possessing a revolver without a firearms certificate. A fourth defendant, Harinder Singh Kaur, aged 30, a director, is also charged with conspiracy to murder.

Mr Crane, for the prosecution, said it was a politically motivated plot by certain Sikhs who wanted greater independence in India, but it came to nothing because the police intervened.

The police had received certain information last September and while two undercover policemen posed as IRA gunmen, prepared, if asked, to carry out murder for money, other officers staged a surveillance operation on the men.

He said the first meeting between Mr Ranuana and the two undercover officers took

place at Leicester's Post House Hotel on September 24.

Mr Crane said the police officers posed as men who were prepared to carry out murder. Mr Ranuana had made clear to them that he wished to have Mr Gandhi killed during his forthcoming visit.

One of the officers, Detective Constable B, put forward a figure of £50,000 and Mr Ranuana had agreed, saying it was "peanuts".

Mr Crane said that on October 2 at the Four Seasons Hotel, Narborough, Leicestershire, Mr Ranuana gave a gun and 17 cartridges to Detective Constable B.

Mr Crane said the arrests were carried out on October 11 and in statements Mr Ranuana had made a substantial admission of his role, as had Mr Marwaha, but the others had denied any knowledge of the plot.

Mr Crane said that police officers who acted undercover acted under principles designed to make sure that those who were innocent were not encouraged to commit crimes they otherwise would not have committed. Those principles were obeyed by the officers in this case.

He said the borderline that the officers had to tread was difficult but undercover operations might well be the only way of properly discovering what was going on and making sure that such plots did not happen. The prosecution said that was what happened in this case.

Mr Wood said: "The defence says that he has acted as an agent provocateur to entrap people and implicate them in crimes which otherwise would not have been committed."

The case was adjourned until today. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

## Daughters kept in nailed-up bedroom

A father was jailed for four years yesterday after a court heard how he tied up and imprisoned two of his daughters in a filthy nailed-up bedroom.

The children, aged three and four, were on a Tower Hamlets Borough Council "at risk" register but in spite of their ordeal social workers allowed the family to remain together.

The father, aged 35, an unemployed labourer, later sexually abused and bit his third daughter, aged nine months and two daughters of a neighbour, said Mrs Barbara Mills, QC, for the prosecution, at the Central Criminal Court.

The man, who cannot be identified, admitted child cruelty, neglect and indecent assaults.

Mr Stewart Black, for the defence, told the court: "Some of these tragedies would not have occurred with better management and more social service support."

He said the wife, aged 26, had been put on probation last October for cruelty to her daughters.

All three daughters have now been made wards of court and the parents have been refused access.

The family were living on a council estate in Limehouse when the parents went out drinking, leaving their two little girls naked and roped to bunk beds in their room. The door was nailed up and bolted and the windows were wired shut.

Neighbours were told of the children's plight and broke into the flat to rescue them.

Following the birth of the third daughter, the family moved to Poplar but the wife began an affair with a lodger and moved out.

The prosecution said that two sisters aged 7 and 12 had visited the father, who sexually molested them while sleeping in the same bed.



Paula Yates, television personality and the girl friend of Live Aid organizer, Bob Geldof, was presented with *Lovely Lady*, a fragrant pink rose raised by Mr Patrick Dickson, when she visited the sixty-fifth Chelsea Flower Show yesterday. The show, in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, London, is open to the public from Wednesday until Friday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia). On this day, page 17; show report, page 18; times and prices, page 20.

## New rules on animal tests are criticized

By Pearce Wright

The Government's Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill to reduce the number of animals used for experiments becomes law today, replacing regulations which came into force more than 100 years ago.

But the new rules have received a mixed reception. They will not halt the campaign for abolition by established organizations such as the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

The Bill is regarded as the basis for "a potentially powerful law" by Mr Roger Ewbank, a veterinary surgeon and director of the University Federation for Animal Welfare, which also campaigned for change.

Qualifying his optimism, Mr Ewbank said: "If the provisions of the Bill are used properly then it should be possible to question whether the ends justify the means before granting a licence to experiment."

But the anti-vivisection society yesterday said: "There is not one area of experiments in which the use of animals has been banned."

It was the third attempt by the Government to introduce new legislation. When the Bill receives the Royal Assent today, it will have succeeded because the organizations in the animal welfare field eventually divided in their attitudes toward the proposals.

Dozens of holidaymakers travelling on British Rail's remaining steam railway escaped injury yesterday after a collision with a lorry on an open level crossing.

The five-coach train, hauled by a locomotive named Prince of Wales, was travelling on the Vale of Rheidol narrow gauge

## Portfolio Gold

Two readers of *The Times* share yesterday's £4,000 prize in the Portfolio Gold Card competition.

Mr Frederick Lister, aged 65, of London Road, Harrow, Middlesex, has been planning a holiday for himself and his wife with his winnings.

"We have done a lot of foreign travel in the past and this will help us towards yet another trip. We still have not decided where to go," Mr Lister, a former set design liaison officer with the BBC, said.

The second winner was Mr R.N. Young of Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey.

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Remember that there is £4,000 to be won every day and the prize money will accumulate each day that it is not won. The weekly prize is £8,000 and this, too, is doubled each week that it is not claimed.

## Killing charge

Wayne Hill, aged 27, of Osier Road, The Meadows, Nottingham, was remanded in custody until May 28 by Nottingham magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Tracey Hineson, aged 18, of Aspley, Nottingham, on May 13 or 14.

## Steam train derailed

Dozens of holidaymakers travelling on British Rail's remaining steam railway escaped injury yesterday after a collision with a lorry on an open level crossing.

The five-coach train, hauled by a locomotive named Prince of Wales, was travelling on the Vale of Rheidol narrow gauge

line between Aberystwyth and the tourist resort of Devil's Bridge in Dyfed when the accident happened.

The engine was derailed and it took several hours to clear the lorry and locomotive. The crossing straddles Aberystwyth by-pass and traffic had to be rerouted through the town.

## Discovery averted hotel bomb blast

A London hotel could have been the scene of another IRA bomb attack on the scale of that which destroyed part of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, during the 1984 Tory conference, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

It was averted when the police uncovered a bomb at the Rubens Hotel, close to Buckingham Palace, and it was made safe.

A Scotland Yard explosives officer, Mr Derek Pickford, who defused the double-booby-trapped device in room 112 at the hotel, said: "If it had gone off, the results could have been similar to that in the Grand Hotel."

"Anybody in the room would have been killed, or at least very seriously injured. Damage to the room itself is hard to assess - I am not a structural engineer. But if there were any chimneys built

into the walls, and if they had been displaced or dislodged, the damage would have been extreme."

The prosecution says the Rubens bomb was one of 16 which it was planned to explode in London and in 12 seaside towns.

On trial are five people, accused of taking part in a conspiracy to cause explosions.

One of them, Patrick Magee, aged 35, is also accused of planting a device at the Grand Hotel, causing the explosion on October 12, 1984, and murdering the five people who died.

The four people charged with him are Gerard McDonnell, aged 34, Peter Sherry, aged 30, Martina Anderson, aged 23, and Ella O'Dwyer, aged 26.

All plead not guilty to conspiracy.

## Depressed mother killed son

A young mother, who was suffering from post-natal depression when she killed her son aged 11 weeks by throwing him from his bedroom window, walked free from a court yesterday.

Susan Hindle, aged 23, threw her baby, Jason, 12 feet to his death from the first floor window just a few minutes after dropping him down the stairs at her home, Mr Anthony McGeorge, for the prosecution, told Reading Crown Court.

He said she then calmly shut the window, picked up the baby and walked round to a neighbour's home to say: "I've killed him."

Yesterday, Hindle admitted a charge of infanticide and was put on three years' probation after Mr Alex Carline, QC, for the defence, told the court: "She loved him. He was special to her and all the evidence points to her having been a fastidious mother until the catastrophe that morning."

Mr McGeorge said Jason was Hindle's only child and there was no evidence to show that Hindle neglected or ill-treated the boy before his death.

Mr McGeorge said a psychiatrist had found that Hindle, of Fletcher Close, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, was suffering from post-natal depression and was "depersonalized" when Jason died.

Putting her on probation, Mr Justice Garland said he accepted that there was no malice or intention on Hindle's part to harm her baby.

## Druids to seek court order on Stonehenge

Members of the Circular Order of Druids will seek a High Court order in London today, to prevent English Heritage and the National Trust from closing Stonehenge during the summer solstice on June 21.

The two organizations want the site closed to prevent hippies from holding a pop festival which they fear could damage the monument. The Druids maintain that closure would deny them the human right to worship in the "Holy Grail" of their religion.

## Heart swap boy aged 6 satisfactory

Paul Worthington, aged six, the youngest heart transplant patient at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, is, so far, in a satisfactory condition yesterday after a four-hour operation.

The hospital said: "We were fortunate that a heart became available from a donor within a few hours. The donor's name has not been revealed."

Paul, of Ladybank Road, Mickleton, Derbyshire, had initially gone into Papworth last Saturday but no suitable heart was available.

## Property centres 'thriving'

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

The first solicitors' property centres in England and Wales are a "remarkable success" and are capturing 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the domestic property market in their home towns, according to the National Association of Solicitors' Property Centres.

It is two years since the first centre was launched in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, followed by centres at Wrexham and Crawley, West Sussex.

The association said that more property centres, which offer combined conveyancing and estate agency packages,

were likely to be set up within the next year and at the same time about 40 individual firms had started selling property.

Mr Paul Bennett, a solicitor in Middlesbrough and chairman of the association, said: "We suspect there may be some 20 other firms selling property that we don't know about, so we are coming close to establishing a national network of solicitor-property sellers."

"A solicitors' property centre is an attempt - and so far a resoundingly successful attempt - to protect and expand the economic base of solicitors' practices."

More than a quarter of the 187 estate agents surveyed in England and Wales reported increases of 5 per cent over the past three months. More than half reported increases of 2 per cent.

Several agents said they were witnessing "the liveliest selling conditions for some years", with statistics showing the highest average number of properties sold since last autumn.

There is still resistance to the idea within the profession. Despite an initial membership of 1,350 solicitors' firms from a total of 7,500 in England and Wales, membership has settled at about 350.

Mr Bennett said that one problem had been the restrictive professional practice rules, but they were being revised by the Law Society.

The three existing centres were "efficient, popular and effective" and enjoyed the "spin-off" of more work, he said.

Each centre displays property in a shop window in premises paid for by the participating firms. All of Berwick's three solicitors' firms have joined and the centre boasts 40 per cent of the domestic property market.

Its closeness to Scotland, where solicitors have traditionally sold property, gave it an easier start. In Wrexham, half the 17 firms in the town have joined; and in Crawley, 7 of 15.

Fees charged vary according to the local area, but where an average solicitors' conveyancing fee (outside London) would be 0.7 per cent and an estate agent's 1.5 per cent, a total of 2.2 per cent, a property centre would charge 1.5 per cent for both services.

# "My business needs practical universities. Not ivory towers."

There are no Ivory towers in Wales.

Welsh universities are known for working hand-in-glove with local industry. For example, the University College of Swansea, has an international reputation in micro-electrical and engineering subjects; a fact which helps to explain why there is more Japanese manufacturing investment in Wales than in any other Western European country.

The same university is a focus of bio-technology and the number of bio-technology companies in Wales has almost doubled to 35 in the last 12 months.

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TIM 2005



PARLIAMENT MAY 19 1986

Tunnel contracts • BREL cutbacks • S Africa raids

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Few of us would have imagined at the beginning of the year that the choice of Sir Keith Joseph's successor would be seen as the critical political appointment of the second half of this Parliament. That is a measure both of the public anxiety at what is happening in our schools and of the extent to which Sir Keith himself is regarded as having failed in the job.

This judgment of Sir Keith is, I believe, no more than half true. His failings have been essentially political. To present him as uncaring is ludicrously wide of the mark. I have known no senior minister in any government more devoted to the public good.

To ignore his concern for educational standards is manifestly unjust. He has immersed himself in his subject and he has paved the way for significant reforms. I suspect that history will judge him more kindly than is fashionable today.

Yet ultimately he has been too narrow in his devotion. He has not fought hard enough for the educational budget and he has been inept in his political dealings, especially in his handling of the teachers' dispute. It is tragic, but he has lost public confidence.

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### Twin task for Sir Keith's successor

So his successor will have a double task: to restore that confidence and to bring about substantive improvement in the educational system. The teachers' dispute intensified the problems in the schools, but it also served to highlight problems that existed long before it.

The new Secretary of State may paradoxically find it easier to make progress in the second task because of increasing alarm about the first. He should not find it too hard now to persuade his colleagues to provide extra resources. They will be more eager to help, believing that their political survival depends upon his success.

Indeed, one danger is that the Prime Minister herself may be too eager to help. She has never forgotten her days in the department and she may be reluctant to delegate.

The much greater political concern about education may also have changed the requirements for the job. A few weeks ago I thought it was important to have someone with sound dry credentials to persuade the Treasury that it would be prudent to provide the necessary money.

Now I think it is more important to have someone with passable wet credentials who can persuade parents and teachers of the Government's commitment in spending the money that will be spent whoever holds the post.

Because it is so critical politically the choice is now expected to fall on someone already in the Cabinet. Specifically, one hears that Mr Chris Patten, who would otherwise have had strong claims, and Dr Rhodes Boyson have been ruled out.

The most dramatic selection would be Mr Peter Walker. It would guarantee public attention for the Government's policies and be a signal that the Prime Minister intended to run the department on a loose rein. But for that very reason it would seem to me unlikely.

Mr Kenneth Baker would also bring a reputation for independent thinking, which is all the stronger now that he has associated himself with the Tory Reform Group, without presenting such a challenge to Mrs Thatcher as Mr Walker would be thought to do.

More money is potent politics

He would be my choice, provided that he can be spared from the Department of the Environment, where he has been Secretary of State for only eight months.

If not, Mr Kenneth Clarke would be a reasonable selection. He might possibly be a little junior to carry the necessary weight with his colleagues, and some consider him a little abrasive. But he is forceful and able.

The next Secretary of State may well find it easier than is now supposed to persuade the country that a new star is being made in education. Most parents and more teachers than one might suspect will be eager to put the dispute behind them, and the combination of a fresh personality and a little money can be quite potent politically.

But the longer the political anxiety remains the better chance there will be of solving the real problems of education.

## Protests stop jobs getting to the workshops

### CHANNEL TUNNEL

Advocates of greater expenditure on the infrastructure were always in the vanguard of opposition to infrastructure projects, whether it was the Channel Tunnel or a new motorway. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said.

In other projects he had been concerned with, such as Stansted Airport, the Oakerhampton bypass and London Docklands Railway, opposition had come from those who continually advocated the spending of money on the infrastructure.

All these major projects involved thousands of jobs and on every occasion the Opposition had voted against them.

Every hold-up in the Channel Tunnel Bill delayed orders on their way to British workshops. Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said commercial interests like Sealink were trying to frustrate the will of the House.

Mr Ridley: There are about £800 million worth of railway orders involved in the Channel Tunnel. Every week that the Bill does not get through the House is a week in which those orders cannot find their way into the workshops.

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) will be informed interested parties that Mr John Biffen, leader of the House, told me on May 1 that he was considering setting up a committee to look at the private Bills procedure.

Will he take into consideration any recommendations made by that committee, thereby encouraging a more open and democratic decision-making process on this unnecessary, unacceptable and unwanted project?

Mr Ridley: That question is not remotely a matter for me in my responsibilities, but I would welcome the setting up of the inquiry to which he refers. There is a great deal we can do to improve procedures in this area.

I only hope it will be possible for schemes of the type of the Channel Tunnel and others to get through the House in reasonably good order so that we can contribute to creating jobs throughout the country.

Mr Nicholas Soames (Crawley, C): When considering the Channel Tunnel project will he bear in mind the shambles caused on the M25 by the ineptness of the planning by officials of his department? What confidence can he have in this planned level of forecasting traffic in so far as it relates to the tunnel project?

Mr Ridley: Forecasting is always a hazardous business. It may be that the forecasters who worked 12 years ago to plan parts of the M25 did underestimate it.

Equally I am not sure it is right to prejudge the nature and cause of the congestion on the M25. It may be due to traffic signing or badly designed junctions, which is not quite the same thing as shortage of capacity.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linthgow, Lab): What estimate has been made of the effects of the delay on the loss of jobs? What have the French had to say on what is going on in the House?

Mr Ridley: There are about 65,000 man years of employment involved in this project. Every week that it is delayed is a week when that employment does not find its way into the

factories and workshops of Britain.

It would be difficult to explain to a Frenchman, in my appalling bad French, the process which causes us to take so long to do what they say they can do in three months.

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C): Is it not strange that those who constantly urge us to spend more on the infrastructure are always in the vanguard of those who oppose any infrastructure projects, whether the Channel Tunnel or the building of a new motorway?

Mr Ridley: He is right. I have had experience of this policy at Stansted Airport, the Oakerhampton bypass, the London Docklands Railway and the Channel Tunnel — all major infrastructure projects involving thousands of jobs. On every occasion the Opposition has voted against them.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on transport: When asked specifically to provide the Government machinery to make sure that the jobs come to England, Scotland and Wales he says it is nothing to do with him. He wants his bread buttered on both sides and jam.

He has responsibility: otherwise people will treat his protestations about wanting the jobs with some scepticism.

Mr Ridley: I do not have power to direct private organizations like Sealink or the European Tunnel as to where it shall place its

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### RAILWAYS

The Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley, would be making a statement in the Commons tomorrow (Tuesday) on British Rail's proposals on rolling stock which required less maintenance. There was no point in keeping maintenance capacity when there was no demand for it.

The Secretary of State had discussed the effects of the BR board's procurement policy on BREL with the chairman of BR,

but the BR board's procurement policy and its specific effect on BREL remained matters for management decision.

Mr Michael Martin (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab): I have met the director of BR and BREL, and each and every one has stated that there will always be a presence in the Springburn railway engineering workshops.

Can he dampen rumours spread in the newspapers? Friday that there is going to be complete closure of the Glasgow Springburn workshop? If there is going to be complete closure of that workshop it means for the past 18 months people have been telling me lies.

Mr Mitchell: Proposals which affect unemployment should be discussed first with the unions. There is a programme to be a meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) between BR and the unions to discuss their proposals as they affect BREL.

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### Managements want to buy bus firms

### TRANSPORT

More than 50 management teams had expressed interest in buying the National Bus Company subsidiaries out of the total of 65 NBC companies, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons.

Taking that together with the private operators (he added) this should provide the competition that has been lacking in bus services and give passengers a better deal.

Mr Ridley added later that four management teams had bought out officers were at an advanced stage of negotiation. He could not say when they would be complete. None was being held up by the NBC. He would announce deals as and when they took place.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said privatization of the NBC would continue to lose many thousands of routes. The voters of Ryedale had registered their disapproval.

Mr Ridley agreed that the Labour and Alliance parties had succeeded to some extent in getting people to believe that only the mileage registered at the time of deregulation would actually be run. That was not the full truth, because there was the whole of the tendered services to come.

contracts. It would be against European Community rules if I were to seek to do so. This massive opportunity does exist for British firms and with their keenness they will, I hope, win more than their fair share.

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds, West, Lab) asked whether there were to be genuine through rail routes across London when the Channel Tunnel opened — an essential provision if he was to convince his constituents that this was not just for the benefit of the south east.

Mr Ridley: The tunnel will not be open until 1993. British Rail is actively pursuing ways of opening the tunnel to all points east of Calais and north and west of Dover, and will put forward plans.

Later he said that this massive infrastructure programme had a large number of jobs involved.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security Bill, completion of remaining stages; debate on motion from Privileges Committee to exclude reporter from *The Times* from the House of Commons.

Lords (2.30): Education Bill, second reading; Disasters (Disabled Persons) Bill, committee stage; Horticultural Produce Bill, second reading.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linthgow, Lab): What estimate has been made of the effects of the delay on the loss of jobs? What have the French had to say on what is going on in the House?

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### Howe condemns unprovoked attacks

### SOUTH AFRICA

The South African defence force attacks on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe were particularly deplorable because they had taken place while the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons was in South Africa seeking to promote a dialogue which would lead to the ending of apartheid, in the context of the suspension of violence on all sides, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons.

This brought renewed calls from Opposition parties for the imposition of effective sanctions against South Africa.

The attacks, Sir Geoffrey said, were a plain violation of the sovereignty of three fellow Commonwealth countries and undermined the urgency of the need for a suspension of violence.

We have always made plain our opposition to cross-border violence (he said) and have consistently condemned the resort to force by South Africa against her neighbours.

Earlier, Sir Geoffrey Howe had said that the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mrs Lynda Chalker) had already expressed the British Government's concern at the South African Foreign Minister.

In addition, Britain's High Commissioners in Gaborone, Lusaka and Harare had been instructed to tell their host Governments of the British Government's concern over the attacks and to seek further details about them, including any indication of casualties.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said that since these acts of aggression followed President Botha's speech last Thursday, when he had spoken against meddling foreigners, it showed that South Africa was rejecting what might possibly be its last chance of proceeding to a relatively bloodless evolution to majority rule.

President Botha, by this raid, has sent a clear message (he said). What a limp message the

Foreign Secretary has sent in reply.

Bishop Desmond Tutu had just said that the world awaited the answer to the question: Did Sir Geoffrey recognize that there was now a new South Africa's best friend? To ask a Minister of State to wag a finger at the South African Charge was an absurd response, but typical of the Government.

Sir Geoffrey now said a message that President Botha would understand — that there could be no better reason than this aggression for immediately proceeding to effective sanctions against South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said he understood Mr Anderson's indignation, but he repudiated suggestions that the Government's position represented a volte-face.

The Government had, and would continue unreservedly, to condemn apartheid. The United Kingdom Government wished to see an early and peaceful end to apartheid.

The Eminent Persons Group, which Labour MPs had endorsed when it suited them, was the most effective instrument so far for achieving that. The British Government would consider, with its partners, what further action might be necessary.

Sir John Bingham-Davison (Epping Forest, C) drew a parallel between the raids and the United States strike against Libya. What was the point of international law of the South African raids?

Sir Geoffrey Howe said this was quite a different consideration. One could not conclude that any of the three countries hit had been operating in international law. They had deliberately undermined the Commonwealth peace initiative.

Sir Geoffrey would have to come before the House and the UN Security Council and agree on a package of sanctions

personal capacity. The only persons who have ministerial responsibility for prosecutions are myself and the Solicitor General.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): There is a capital penalty for crimes of terrorism. arson of the Royal Dockyards and certain other crimes shall not specify, would it not be convenient to add terrorism to the list?

Sir Michael Havers: The penalties would be the same under the Terrorism Act, but the Terrorism Act remains available in the appropriate circumstances.

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs: Will he confirm there have been no cases of peacetime treason this century?

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### Why charges of treason are not preferred

Forest, C), who opened the charges of treason had been brought against alleged terrorists.

Sir Michael Havers: The 600-year-old statute is couched in archaic language, not only would it be difficult to prove all the necessary ingredients but it would be difficult for a modern jury to come to grips with the terminology.

The Act was originally intended to deal with rival claims to the throne in the fourteenth century when this country was at war with a foreign power.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): Why does the Lord Chancellor keep on suggesting it?

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### Death penalty retained

An amendment which would have abolished the death penalty for military offences, was rejected by 115 votes to 76 — Government majority, 40, during the committee stage in the House of Lords of the Armed Forces Bill.

Lord Graham of Edmonton (Lab) moving the amendment.

Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence, said Service chiefs were unanimous that it was right to retain the death penalty for offences tantamount to treason and the Government shared that view.

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## Manpower, politics and guns dominate police conference

By Stewart Tiedler, Crime Reporter

Police manpower shortages, the increasing use of firearms by officers and the political scene will dominate the annual conference of the Police Federation, representing junior ranks, starting today in Scarborough.

The Government is due to announce increases for the Metropolitan Police and other forces after a review of police manpower requirements in the wake of public disorder in London and the Midlands last summer.

The Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, is addressing the conference tomorrow and may face a wary audience. His predecessor, Mr Leon Brittan, was harassed last year.

Whitehall has let it be known that the London police are likely to be given 1,200 extra officers over the next three to four years. Federation officials have criticized the decision as far too little for police requirements.

Yesterday, Mr Tony Judge, the federation's spokesman, said: "We suspect that the police are not going to get the manpower they need to do the job."

This evening Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow Home Secretary, is to address a fringe meeting at the conference. It is the first time that a Labour spokesman has faced the conference since the change of government in 1979 and the response may be hostile.

Police officers at junior and senior levels are worried by the public criticism they have suffered in recent years and by issues such as the Holloway incident in north London, in which a group of youths were attacked by police officers. They feel that some of the attacks on the police are undeserved and prompted by left wing propaganda.

Mr Judge said: "Messrs Kinnock and Kaufman must

excuse a little cynicism on our part. The message from Labour in recent years has been bleak and hostile.

"It is going to take more than the moderate views of Neil and Gerald to persuade our rank-and-file members that a Labour government will be a good thing for the police."

However, he also accepted that the party's programme on law and order said a "lot of sensible things".

With two members of the federation facing prosecution over incidents involving guns in London and Birmingham and the carrying of sub-machine guns at Heathrow airport to combat the threat of terrorism the conference is to debate the use of firearms.

In recent years officials and rank-and-file speakers at conferences have expressed their fears about the increasing use of guns and the danger of changing the police role.

## Survivors of Kelly recall the proud ship

Survivors from Captain Lord Louis Mountbatten's sunken destroyer HMS Kelly gathered yesterday at the Imperial War Museum to view a commemorative display about their ship and attend the launch of a book about their exploits.

Bedecked in medals, 18 of the survivors from the destroyer, captained by Lord Mountbatten, were on hand to commemorate the day 45 years ago when the Kelly was sunk by German dive bombers off Crete with the loss of 126 seamen.

A small window display, now on at the Imperial War Museum, is all that is left of the ship. Among the objects on show are the diary and wallet that were in Lord Mountbatten's pocket at the time of the attack, and a letter he wrote to the next of kin of one of the dead seamen.

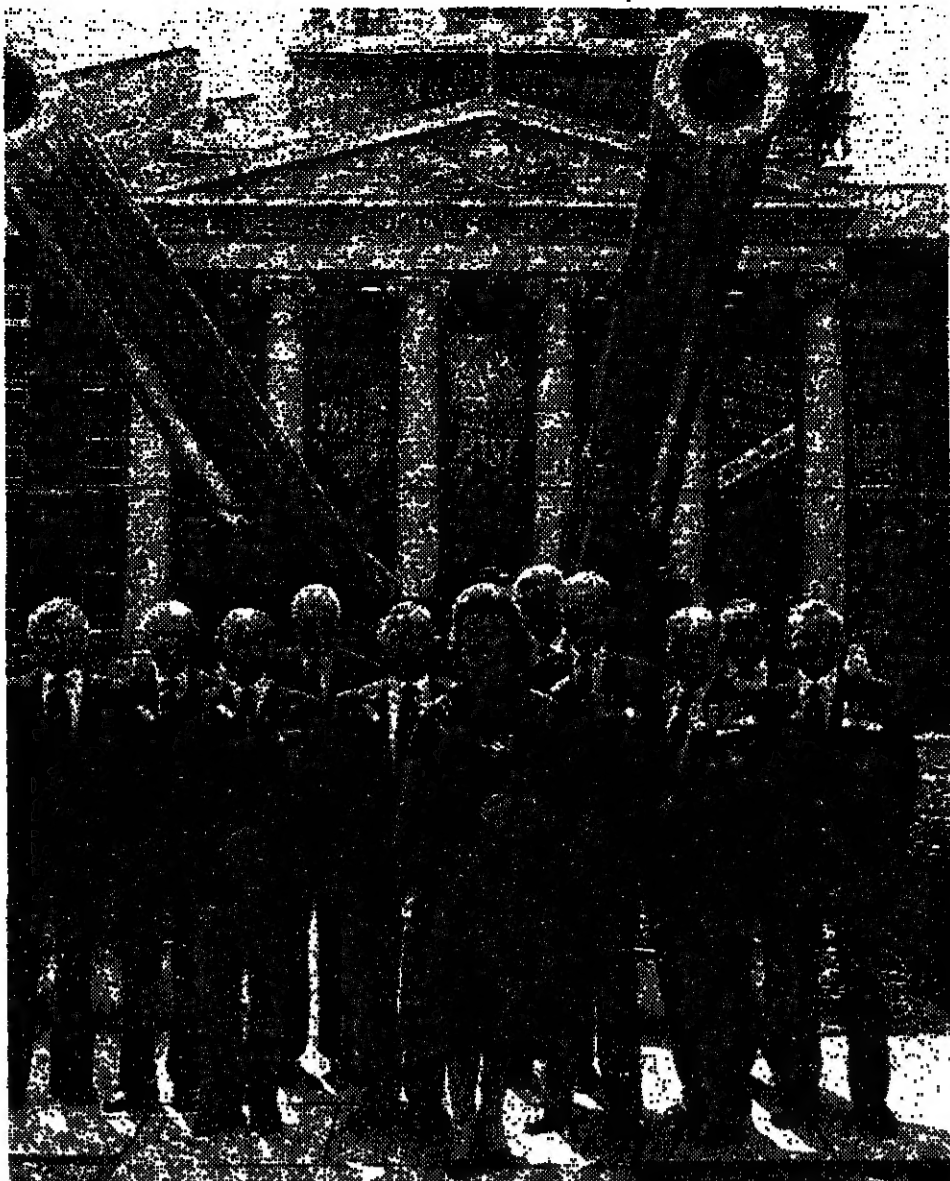
Mr Ron Hall of Grimsby, who was a gunner aged 19 serving on his first ship when it was attacked and sunk said: "When you think how many ships were lost during the war, it is a great tribute to the Captain that the men of HMS Kelly still meet regularly and look after each other."

He recalls how the Kelly was in a sharp turn moving at 30 knots and trying to evade air attack when it was hit and began to sink.

"The ship turned over on its side and began to go under quickly," Mr Hall said.

"Those of us alive just swam away from her as fast as possible, in case she took us down with her."

The secretary of the HMS Kelly Reunion Association, Mr Rocky Wilkins, of Harlow,



Lady Pamela Hicks, Lord Mountbatten's younger daughter, joining survivors of HMS Kelly outside the Imperial War Museum yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

west London, said that Lord Mountbatten kept in weekly contact with the survivors of Kelly and the next of kin of the dead, even when he had pressing duties as Viceroy of India and First Sea Lord.

Mr Wilkins and another survivor from the ship, Mr Bill Watten, of Dover, will be travelling to Crete this week for the commemoration of the

sinking of Kelly on Friday. Another tribute to the dead will be held simultaneously at Horse Guards Parade.

Mr William Pattinson, a former journalist, and the author of *Mountbatten and the Men of the Kelly* said his book had been well received by the survivors of the destroyer who had helped him with his six-year research work.

The Prince of Wales, as the new patron of the HMS Kelly Reunion Association, wrote the forward to the book.

The story of the Kelly inspired the wartime film *In Which We Serve*, with Noel Coward playing the hero based on Mountbatten. Members of the cast and production team attended the ceremony yesterday.

## Solicitors count cost of legal aid bills

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Many solicitors are now owed tens of thousands of pounds for legal aid work because of the delays in the payment of bills, according to the Legal Aid Practitioners' Group.

In its latest bulletin, the group, the main organization for lawyers specializing in legal aid, says a growing number of firms now face serious financial problems because of delays which are getting worse.

It cites one London firm which it says is owed more than £80,000, some of it for work done well over a year ago.

"Their legal aid work is increasing, yet the payments are getting smaller so the debt is growing week by week."

Mr Peter Soar, chairman of the group, says: "This is a common situation throughout the country. Many practices are under extreme pressure from their banks because of their borrowing increases."

The main reason, he says, is insufficient funding for the legal aid offices to employ the extra staff needed to deal promptly with the payment of bills.

Mr Soar is urging the Law Society, which administers the legal aid scheme, to join the Legal Aid Practitioners' Group in its efforts to remedy the situation.

In a letter to Mr David Edwards, legal aid secretary, he says the Government already has "very tight" — some would say excessively tight — control of legal aid in the first place and "it is unconscionable" that it should create further delay.

## TV blamed for lawlessness

By Tim Jones

The repeated sight of mass defiance of law and order on television has been blamed for the growing number of attacks on policemen.

Mr David East, Chief Constable of South Wales, said yesterday in his annual report that he was deeply concerned about the number of violent attacks upon police officers and warden damage to police vehicles.

He said: "I do not believe that this worrying trend bears any relationship to the miners' dispute, except that the continued spectacle of mass def-

iance of law and order on television screens must have an effect upon the impressionable."

People repeatedly saw groups on television news challenging law and order, he said.

"On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings last year, no less than 265 officers have received injuries when carrying out relatively mundane and routine arrests."

"These assaults have occurred throughout the force area and without any particular pattern. At the same time,

some 332 police vehicles have been damaged while left.

"People are getting their kicks by punching a policeman or smashing the lights on one of our cars. Policemen have suffered broken bones, black eyes, and back injuries from being kicked."

He said that manpower shortages made it increasingly difficult to maintain community policing.

"The public still demand the reassurance of a traditional policeman on foot in the neighbourhood."

## 'Nonsense' to isolate children

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services Correspondent

Keeping children away from school when they have chickenpox is nonsense, according to child health specialists and family doctors writing in the *British Medical Journal*.

Textbook advice to doctors is that children should be isolated for one week from the appearance of spots or until dry scabs have formed and some schools will not let children back until all their spots have disappeared.

But the most infectious stage occurs before the spots appear, the doctors say.

In addition chickenpox is usually a relatively mild disease in children and is more likely to produce serious illness in adults and new-born babies.

It can be extremely serious if a pregnant woman catches chickenpox just before delivery. Up to 20 per cent of such babies are likely to catch the disease, with a death rate of 35 per cent.

Dr Fred Kavalier, a general practitioner from north London, says: "The idea behind isolating children with chickenpox is, I presume, to prevent others from catching the disease."

"The infectious period before the appearance of the rash, however, often ensures that the child with chickenpox will have infected his classmates before isolation."

Steps do need to be taken to protect children whose immune system is compromised by disease or drugs, the doctors say, but it is probably better to keep them away from chickenpox rather than the chickenpox away from them.

## Action on doctor approved

The Court of Appeal gave its approval yesterday to disciplinary proceedings being brought by the General Medical Council against the Harley Street slimming expert, Dr Sidney Gee.

But the judges agreed that Dr Gee, of Chester Close North, Regent's Park, north London, was entitled to know the full particulars of the charges against him.

It was a year ago that the doctor, who has practices in Harley Street and Rochester, Kent, won more than £100,000 libel damages over the BBC *That's Life* programme which had branded him as a "profiteering, unscrupulous quack".

## MP wins Eye libel case

Pressdram, publisher of *Private Eye*, has paid substantial libel damages with costs to Mr Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Bournemouth, over an article which implied that he might be prosecuted for sex offences.

The High Court in Liverpool was told yesterday that the publisher had apologized for any distress caused by the unfounded allegations in an article in 1983.

## Tory choice

The chairman of Luton Town Football Club, Mr David Evans, has been chosen as Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate for Welwyn Hatfield. The present Tory MP, Mr Christopher Murphy, is not standing at the next general election.

General election: Murphy, C. 1983, 25,225; Evans, J. 1983, 14,998. C. 1983, 12,246.

## Science report

### Radio helps to track brown hares' habitat

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Radio transmitters small enough to be attached to wild creatures are used increasingly to solve the mysteries of their daily habits. Information gained by radio has increased knowledge of the life styles of dormice and gamebirds.

Now transmitters have been attached to brown hares as part of an effort to find out why their numbers in Britain seem to be falling.

The hare is a lonely and little researched animal and there is scant statistical evidence about its decline. The brown hare is more common than the smaller Scottish blue hare.

The number of hares shot and the strong impressions of gamekeepers and other country people suggest that hare populations in many counties have fallen in the past 20 years. Scientists from the Game Conservancy caught 15 hares in nets on Hampshire farmland and tracked each by radio for several weeks.

Counting of hares in the area 30 years ago gave an autumn population of 278 of the animals. By the early 1980s fields had been enlarged and there was much less

diversity of crops. A count by the conservancy in the same area disclosed 64 hares.

Radio-tracking showed that the animals often lay in hedges by day and fed in open fields at night. A hare's foraging area might extend to more than 150 acres.

Conservancy staff found three probable reasons for the hare's decline nationally. One was the recent succession of cold springs and the other an apparent increase in the population of foxes, which will attack hares.

The third was the destruction of hedges to enlarge fields and the cultivation of wide stretches of single crops. Hares are active and have little body fat in which to store food energy if supplies in the fields are low.

They therefore needed, the staff said, a succession of crops which were young at different times of the year, and they liked plenty of hedges to lie in. Modern farming practices denied them both.

*Journal of Applied Ecology*, vol 23, no 1 (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL; annual subscription 27s).

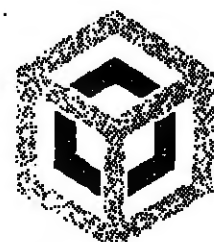
# Saying no to radioactive waste doesn't make it go away.

Low-level radioactive waste is the by-product of the invaluable services provided by the use of radioactivity in electric power generation, industry, scientific research and medicine. (It includes medical syringes and doctors' gloves, paper towels from the nuclear industry and worn-out industrial instruments).

So, it follows that the nation needs a means of safely disposing of this waste.

In recognition of this fact, Parliament will shortly decide whether it should authorise a Special Development Order for the investigation of four possible disposal sites. Eventually one may be chosen for development.

Which is where UK Nirex Ltd comes in.



United Kingdom Nirex Limited

Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive.

It is our job to implement the Government's strategy for the safe and efficient disposal of this low-level waste. It is our wish to provide anyone who asks with information about our proposals.





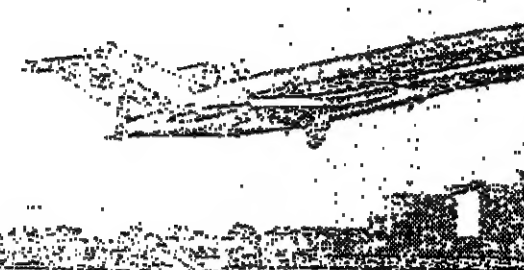
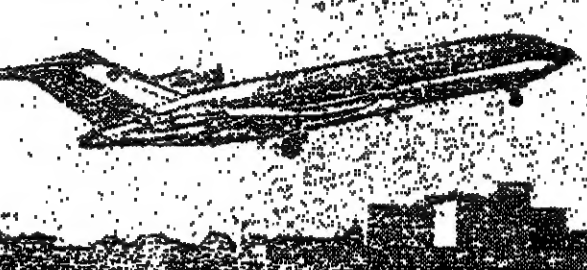



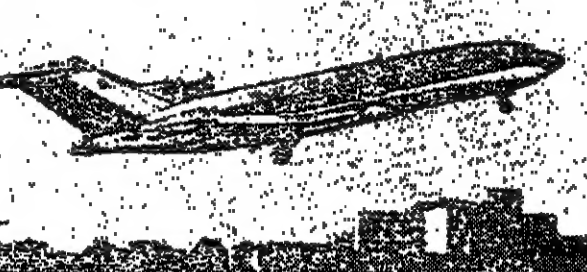


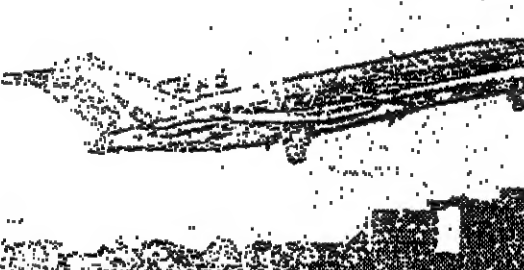



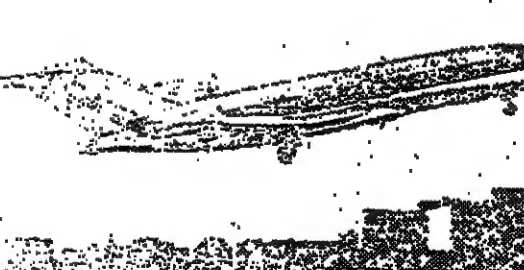



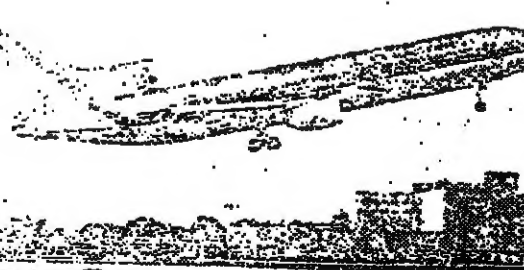
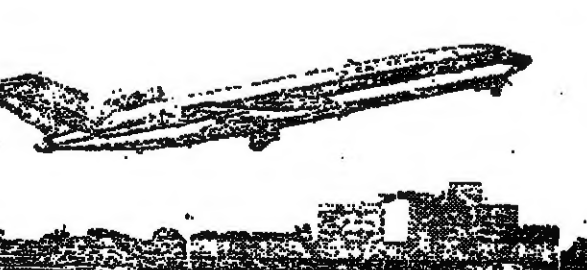
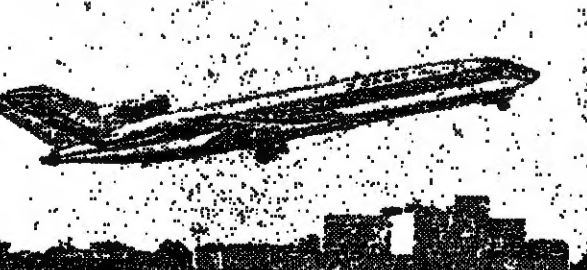

Of course, we haven't the space here to tell you all about low-level radioactivity. Or why intermediate and high-level waste is managed separately.

But if you'd like to know, please write for our Fact File to Peter Cud, at UK Nirex Ltd, Information Office, Curie Avenue, Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RH.

We can give you the reasons why saying no to low-level radioactive waste is no solution.



# MORE JETS, LESS LAG.

			
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17-20. PORT OF SPAIN CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-30. ORLANDO CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-30. RAGBOTH CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-30. PANAMA CITY CONNECTION DEPARTS.
			
17-30. CAI CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-35. TAMPA CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-35. PENSACOLA CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-35. BARBADOS CONNECTION DEPARTS.
			
17-35. ST. MAARTEN CONNECTION DEPARTS.	17-41. NEW ORLEANS CONNECTION DEPARTS.	18-00. GUATEMALA CONNECTION DEPARTS.	18-12. BAHIAQUILLA CONNECTION DEPARTS.
			
18-20. KINGSTON CONNECTION DEPARTS.	18-20. MONTEGO BAY CONNECTION DEPARTS.	18-20. ATLANTA CONNECTION DEPARTS.	18-45. SAN JUAN CONNECTION DEPARTS.
			
19-15. SAN JOSE CONNECTION DEPARTS.	19-15. CHARLOTTE CONNECTION DEPARTS.	19-15. GREENSBORO CONNECTION DEPARTS.	19-25. DALLAS/FORT WORTH CONNECTION DEPARTS.

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THE FLIGHT TIMES SHOWN ABOVE ARE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, BUT SUBJECT TO CHANGE. FOR FULL INFORMATION ON SCHEDULES, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR RING EASTERN AIRLINES ON 0293 517622.



مركزنا في الوطن



# Gloom and violence in wake of South Africa's cross-border raids

## Attacks destroy peace mission

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The South African bombs that blasted African National Congress bases in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana have also destroyed the Commonwealth peace mission in South Africa.

Although British officials yesterday expressed vain hopes that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) would continue its bid to promote a dialogue between Pretoria and black South Africa, Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, made clear his view that the imposition of economic sanctions was the only way of bringing an end to apartheid.

In an angrily-worded statement, Mr Ramphal said that South Africa had "declared war against peace in southern Africa". Arguing that the Commonwealth's peace mission had been doing too well for Pretoria's liking, he stated that South Africa had responded "in the most brutally orchestrated manner to our effort to end apartheid by peaceful means".

In remarks which were clearly directed at Britain's persistent refusal to countenance economic sanctions, he

added: "What more do Western countries need to disengage from South Africa and ostracize it from human society in both economic and political terms?"

"Those who are supine now must never speak again in righteous terms in the name of justice, morality or freedom; especially those whose policies help apartheid."

A new confrontation within the Commonwealth now seems certain, between Britain and the overwhelming majority of the members of the 49-nation body who support economic sanctions, when a mini-summit is held later this year to consider a report by the EPG.

The report is due to be completed next month, probably in advance of a United Nations-sponsored conference on sanctions against South Africa due to be held in Paris from June 16 to 20.

Members of the group, who had travelled back to South Africa from Zambia only hours before the attacks took place, prematurely ended their mission yesterday. Members were flying back to London last night after meeting South African Cabinet ministers.

Clearly embarrassed by the timing of the raids, British Government ministers expressed their anger at the South African action. Mr Leo Evans, the South African Charge d'Affaires, was summoned to the Foreign Office to be given a severe dressing down by Mrs Lynda Chalker, the Minister of State responsible for Africa.

In the Commons Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, strongly condemned the violation of the sovereignty of three Commonwealth countries and deplored the loss of life involved.

The decision to set up the EPG was taken at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau last October.

The group was trying to put together a package in which Pretoria would legalize the ANC and release Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, in return for the ANC declaring a truce in its guerrilla struggle and pledging to end violence.

Over the past few days, however, there had been signs that their peace plan had been running into opposition from both the South Africans and the ANC.



Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, leaving the bombed ANC offices in central Harare yesterday.

## Ten die as rival groups clash in Cape township

Cape Town (Reuters) — At least 10 men have died in two days of bloody clashes between rival groups of blacks in a South African squatter camp. Doctors treating the wounded said yesterday they feared the death toll might be higher.

Police said the 10 died at Crossroads camp near Cape Town, where they estimated about 800 shacks were destroyed by fire.

Local doctors said more than 30 people were hurt. One doctor said he had seen the body of a victim of earlier rioting being set alight as it lay on a dirt road in the camp, which houses many thousands of poor blacks.

Hundreds of homeless families camped out on the perimeter of the camp.

The sound of gunfire echoed through the corrugated iron dwellings as black radicals fought with conservative black vigilantes, accused by residents of being sponsored by state agencies.

The fighting took place a few miles from government offices where a Commonwealth group was due yesterday to continue talks aimed at reconciling South Africa's white-dominated Government with its anti-apartheid opponents.

The rioting began during a weekend in which 12 blacks were killed throughout the country.

Police said riot officers in armoured troop carriers patrolled the camp yesterday as tensions remained high.

Four women and a child were burnt to death overnight after a petrol bomb attack on a house at Kagiso near Johannesburg.

Riot police fired shotguns to disperse a crowd stoning a police vehicle, killing one black man at Mbekweni near Paarl in Cape Province, scene of several riots.

Another black youth died when police opened fire with shotguns to disperse a crowd at Nans in eastern Transvaal, police added.

More than 1,500 people have been killed in 27 months of rioting and South African state radio has hinted that the authorities may soon crack down on unrest.

## End of dialogue with Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath, Harare

Until this week's incursion by South African troops in Zimbabwe, the two countries had defused hostilities by means of talks between high-ranking military and intelligence officers.

Zimbabwe has long maintained that it does not allow military activities on its soil by the African National Congress or any other similar movement.

Late last year, however, a series of landmine blasts on the South African side of the Limpopo river brought accusations from Pretoria that they were planted by ANC guerrillas based in Zimbabwe. Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, warned Harare that if it could not control the rebels the South African Defence Force would.

Zimbabwe has often accused South Africa of mounting military operations over the Limpopo. South Africa denies it.

It is hard to verify whether Zimbabwe denies military facilities to the ANC. There are no obvious signs of such installations here, and the ANC says it is closely monitored by the Zimbabwe secret service.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's closest trading partner. Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has adopted an official policy of peaceful coexistence.

South African cross-border raids against ANC targets: Jan 30, 1981: About six blacks and Portuguese technician killed in raid on Maputo, Mozambique. Dec 9, 1982: 30 South African refugees, many ANC members and 12 Lesotho citizens killed in Maseru, Lesotho. May 23, 1983: Aircraft hit "ANC hideouts and training centre" in Maputo, Pretoria says 41 ANC "terrorists" and 17 Mozambique soldiers killed. Mozambique says jam

factory hit, killing six civilians.

Oct 17, 1983: Three alleged ANC officials killed in Maputo.

June 14, 1985: 15 killed in raid on Gaborone, capital of Botswana. Pretoria claims ANC "nervous centre" destroyed. Botswana says most of those killed not ANC members.

Dec 20, 1985: Nine killed in attack on two houses in Maseru. Most of dead were South African refugees, possibly with ANC connections. Pretoria denies responsibility.

## NZ calls off talks with France

Wellington (AFP) — New Zealand suspended exploratory talks in Switzerland to settle the Rainbow Warrior affair because of trade sanctions by France and recent remarks by the French Defence Minister, M. André Giraud.

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, said his country was not going to negotiate under duress.

## Murder charge

Sydney (Reuters) — A mother drowned her children in the bath and then tried to kill herself, a court here was told. Sherrie Christine Robert-Jones was charged with murdering her son and daughter after giving them tranquilizers.

## Bomb arrest

Ajaccio (Reuters) — Police arrested a man in connection with the bomb attack which killed two people in Corsica last week after finding explosives in his house, judicial sources here said.

## Iraqi reply

Baghdad (Reuters) — Iraq confirmed yesterday for the first time that its warplanes attacked a train in south-west Iran last Wednesday, which it said was being loaded with troops and equipment for a Gulf offensive. Iran said at least 77 people were killed and 300 wounded in the raid.

## Ex-PM dies

Baghdad (Reuters) — The former Iraqi Prime Minister, Taher Yahya, has died in his home town of Tikrit, north of here. Yahya, aged 73, played a prominent role in the "free officers" movement, which led the 1958 revolution that toppled the monarchy and founded the republic.

## Burnt to death

Bangkok (Reuters) — Fourteen Thai passengers were burnt to death when a tour coach caught fire about 60 miles north of here.

## Viper farm

Peking (Reuters) — Shanghai has set up its first viper farm, with room to raise 10,000 of the venomous snakes. They will be used for medical purposes while the flesh will be eaten by people in south China, where it is a delicacy.

## Cat out of bag

Rajshahi, Bangladesh (Reuters) — A cat jumped out of a woman passenger's bag as a Bangladesh Airlines plane was about to take off on a domestic flight from Rajshahi to Dhaka. The pilot ordered a search and the flight was delayed as the cat romped up and down on the seats.

## Passtoors gets 10 years for treason

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg



Helene Passtoors (left), who was convicted of treason in South Africa even though she holds Dutch and Belgian citizenship, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Spoelstra told Ms Passtoors, aged 44, who said she helped the African National Congress because she felt it her duty to fight racism: "You are not punished for your convictions but for the acts flowing from them."

Ms Passtoors, former wife of Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive who has been in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria since he escaped from police custody last July, was acquitted last week of terrorism. The judge found her guilty of treason because, he said, although not a South African citizen she owed allegiance to the state.

She had assisted Mr de Jonge in establishing an arms cache near Johannesburg.

## Continuing controversy over the Chernobyl disaster

## Moscow dismisses use of containment buildings

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union has no intention of re-thinking its controversial policy of siting nuclear reactors near heavily populated areas as a result of the Chernobyl disaster. It is also dismissive of the type of radiation containment vessels being incorporated into plants in the West as a key safety factor.

This unrepentant response to the disaster was spelt out yesterday at a special briefing by Mr Ivan Yemilianov, deputy chief of the Soviet Energy Equipment Institute and one of the chief designers of the RBMK-type reactors, one of which caught fire with such dangerous consequences on April 26th.

"Experience shows that containment vessels do not guarantee complete safety. Those of the type used in the West cannot stand very high pressures thrusting upwards and are easily fractured," he said.

"The vessels are also dangerous because personnel may be lured into a false sense of security by them."

Mr Yemilianov, a winner of the Lenin Prize and one of the founding fathers of the large Soviet nuclear power industry, also defended the Kremlin's policy of coupling reactors, a practice which some experts argue greatly increases the risk of disaster.

But he did acknowledge that the building housing reactor number three at Chernobyl, which was situated "a few hundred metres" from the one which caught fire, may have been damaged.

The expert said that outside Leningrad, the second largest Soviet city, the coupled nuclear reactors were about a mile apart. "Operating coupled reactors is by no means inferior to operating them individually," he asserted.

"So far there are no signs of any reconsideration here of the concept of siting nuclear reactors in the vicinity of human settlement," he said during a 90-minute question and answer session that left

some of the main aspects of the world's worst nuclear accident still without any clear explanation.

Some of the small group of Western reporters attending the briefing at the headquarters of the Novosti news agency later expressed surprise at the complacent tone adopted by Mr Yemilianov, whose appearance was part of a concerted campaign to reassure the world about the consequences of the disaster.

Mr Yemilianov dismissed suggestions of any design fault

## González to seek disaster details

Señor Felipe González arrived in Moscow yesterday, becoming the first Spanish Prime Minister to make an official visit to the Soviet Union since diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed in 1977 (Richard Wigg writes from Madrid).

The visit, lasting five days, will make Señor González the first EEC head of government to see Mr Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, since the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and he hopes to learn additional details.

The Prime Minister, who contacted his EEC colleagues before leaving, also wants to learn of Moscow's assessment of the risks in the Mediterranean after the recent confrontation between the United States and Libya.

The Soviet Union chiefly supplies Spain with petroleum products, and Spain sells mainly steel products to the Soviet Union.

In the Chernobyl reactor, and appeared to hint that human error in relation to the control of the cooling system had been to blame, although he would not say this specifically in advance of the commission presenting its report.

He emphasized that at the time of the accident, the reactor had been operating at only 6 per cent of power as

part of a rundown for routine maintenance, although there had been a momentary, 10-second power burst up to 50 per cent. He gave no adequate reason for this sudden burst, which has been identified as the main direct cause leading to the explosion.

Mr Yemilianov added to the controversy about the Soviet Union's delay in informing the rest of the world about the massive leak of radioactivity until the night of April 28, when he said in answer to a question from an American correspondent that the inquiry headed by Mr Boris Shcherbina had been appointed on the day of the disaster, "April 26th".

Western diplomats said later that if the commission had indeed been established so rapidly, it was unclear why it had been unable to convey any information on the true scale of the disaster to the Kremlin until April 28th.

Describing the current situation at the stricken plant, where work to clear the contaminated debris is being conducted by a 19-tonne remote-controlled bulldozer, Mr Yemilianov said: "We are operating to establish a competent cooling system to protect the damaged reactor inside its concrete covering in which it will remain for an indefinite period."

"There is now no chain reaction. The damaged reactor is in a deep, sub-critical condition, which poses no threat of uncontrolled nuclear reactions."

He went on to outline a detailed picture of the efforts to entomb the reactor and freeze the earth around it to prevent any radiation leaking through into the shallow Ukrainian water table.

Mr Yemilianov, who spoke more like a salesman for a tried and successful product rather than one whose whole mode of operation remains suspect, recounted that power generation would eventually re-start at Chernobyl from the undamaged reactors.

## Israeli doctor says time was lost for victims

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Precious time was wasted after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in starting basic medical tests on the victims, Dr Yair Reimer said in Tel Aviv yesterday.

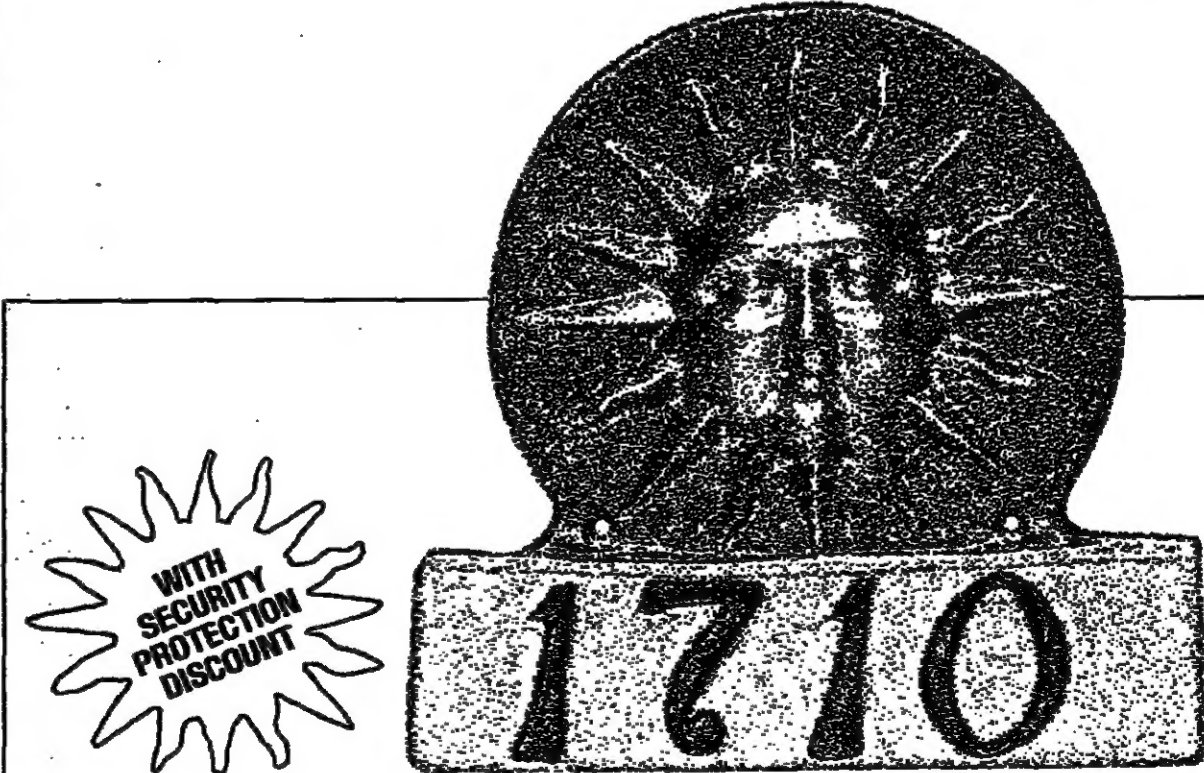
The Israeli doctor was speaking after arriving back from Moscow, where he had been part of the team brought in to perform bone marrow operations.

The time loss, he said, was due to the lack of any forward planning, and it was likely that a similar mistake would occur if such an accident were to happen in a Western country. He said doctors, scientists and politicians needed to realize this and to learn from the

mistakes of Chernobyl.

What should have been done, he explained, was to carry out immediate issue typing on those who had been exposed to radiation. This was easy shortly after exposure, but became more and more difficult as time went by.

He said that, in all, 299 patients had been examined at the scene, and of these only 35 had needed to be sent to Moscow for operations. Some — he did not say how many — had died before treatment. Others had been so ill that they could not wait for the bone marrow operation and had been given foetal liver transplants instead.



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## Shutdown call by Greens

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

The West German Green Party is demanding the immediate closure of all nuclear plants, and is making its political co-operation with the Social Democrats (SPD) dependent upon their support.

The Greens form a coalition Government with the SPD in Hesse, and have been flirting with the idea of similar alliances in Lower Saxony—where an election will be held on June 15—and in Bonn.

However, 800 delegates at a three-day Greens congress in Hanover, which ended yesterday, voted to end the coalition in Hesse if the SPD would not agree to the closure of seven nuclear plants in the state by the end of this year.

Co-operation with the SPD

in Lower Saxony, where the Christian Democrat state Government is looking shaky, was also made dependent upon the SPD producing a concrete plan for getting rid of all atomic installations.

With an eye on the federal election due on January 25, the Greens agreed they would not support an SPD candidate for Chancellor who was not prepared to shut down all nuclear plants immediately.

Delegates also voted to drop their system of parliamentary rotation, whereby Green MPs step down after two years, or in mid-term, to make way for shadow colleagues. But it was agreed that Green politicians could not stand for re-election after serving for four years.

Mass protests: About 30,000 people took part in anti-nuclear demonstrations in south-west Germany and West Berlin during the German Whitmas weekend.

Like the Greens in Hanover, they called on Bonn for an immediate departure from nuclear power and demanded a plebiscite on the further use of atomic energy.

At Wackersdorf in Bavaria there were serious clashes between police and demonstrators at the building site of a nuclear reprocessing plant. In two days of bitter fighting demonstrators tried to cut and bulldoze their way through the site fence, throwing stones, steel balls and petrol bombs.



## Mitterrand speaks up for cohabitation but keeps his options open

From Diana Geddes, Paris

In his first public comment on how he sees his role in the "cohabitation" arrangement with the right-wing Government, President Mitterrand has ruled out an early dissolution of Parliament. But he has left open the possibility of his resignation before the end of his mandate in 1988.

During his traditional Ascension "pilgrimage" to the Solitude rock in Burgundy, Mr Mitterrand said he intended to see that the experiment of political cohabitation between left and right worked as harmoniously as possible. At the same time he would remain vigilant that "certain limits" were not passed.

"My first duty is to allow the majority elected by the people to govern," he said. "The parliamentary majority has every right to have its views adopted... I do not intend to prevent the Government from governing. I do not mean to wage a guerrilla war and shall not do so."

But Mr Mitterrand insisted that he had a second duty "to intervene every time a decision could harm the unity of the French people, could appear unjust, or could exclude part of the population".

He said he saw his role as that of a judge, protecting

minorities from possible injustices.

As President he had three main weapons: calling a referendum, dissolving Parliament or resigning. The use of the first two he ruled out, describing the referendum as "an ineffective weapon" and maintaining that the dissolution of Parliament was only of interest after a presidential election, never before.

He preferred to leave his resignation in a typical Mitterrand fog, while leaving his options wide open. He claimed that he did not know when his presidency would end, but he insisted that he was the only person with the power to bring it to an end prematurely.

He had never concerned himself with the problem of an eventual re-election. "I never set down in my mind that I should be President a second time," he said.

Asked what he thought of the recent claims by Socialist leaders that he was the only possible Socialist presidential candidate, he said: "It is very kind of them, but their statements have been made totally independently of me. For many years, they have been used to me leading their struggle... One day, they

must learn to do without me."

Mr Mitterrand will be 70 next October.

Asked about his spectacular rise in the opinion polls since the defeat of his party in the general election two months ago, Mr Mitterrand said he felt that the people were grateful to him for avoiding the political crisis which many had feared under cohabitation.

The latest polls show Mr Mitterrand's confidence and popularity ratings at their highest level for more than four years.

Cohabitation has also greatly benefited M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, who now finds himself ahead of all his political rivals on the right. M Denis Baudouin, M Chirac's spokesman and one of his closest colleagues, said he felt cohabitation was working very well.

"To say that it is a love affair is false," M Baudouin said at the weekend. "But to say that it is (mutual) hatred is also false. We are civilized people, and both sides are behaving in a fitting manner."

"There is a certain wariness but not suspicion. Both the President and M Chirac are legalists, and both respect the function of the other and seek to apply the constitution."



A warm welcome for a pilot from the USS Coral Sea, which took part in the bombing of Libya, at his Virginia base.

## Portugal and US discuss terrorism

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, discussed terrorism with President Soares of Portugal during a brief visit to Lisbon yesterday.

Portugal has gone along with the EEC decision to limit the number of Libyan diplomats, but most Portuguese were opposed to the American bombing of Tripoli.

A few hours before Mr Weinberger arrived, the Portuguese terrorist organization, FP-25, which has received funds from Libya, fired a mortar round into the grounds of Nato headquarters in Lisbon. It was the eighth terrorist attack this year.

American use of the Portuguese air base at Lajes in the Azores, especially now that Spain is negotiating to reduce the presence of the US military in Spain, was also discussed.

MADRID: The Spanish Government has warned Colonel Gaddafi that it is awaiting a Madrid magistrate's finding before deciding whether to expel the Libyan acting head of mission, who has been accused of ordering and financing planned terrorist attacks in Madrid and Lisbon on US and Jewish targets (Richard Wigg writes).

## Peres argues for a peaceful campaign against Syrians

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Syria can be attacked with diplomatic or political weapons if it continues to support international terrorism, Mr Shimon Peres told the Knesset at the start of its summer session yesterday.

The Israeli Prime Minister said there was no need to resort to military means to deal with Syrian-backed terrorism.

His remarks were a further attempt to end speculation that Israel was about to retaliate against Syria for its alleged part in planning the bombing of an El Al jumbo jet at Heathrow last month.

Mr Peres welcomed the recent denial by President Assad of Syria that his country had anything to do with the incident. But the test will be whether or not Syria does something to stop supporting terrorism.

Earlier in the day, Mr Peres met with Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, for discussions on international terrorism.

Mr Peres said he believed there were already signs that the closer co-operation against those states supporting terrorism, agreed at the Tokyo summit, was having an effect. Colonel Gaddafi was isolated in the Arab World, he said, and President Assad had been forced to explain his position.

In a separate meeting, Signor Andreotti explained to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, that Italy preferred to use non-military action against terrorism. Mr Shamir, however, felt that though economic and political weapons were used, military solutions were often the best.

The two foreign ministers had a surprisingly brief discussion about the Palestinian problem. According to the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, both agreed that the five-year-old Venice Declaration on the Middle East, which sets out the EEC's policy, was "not operative".

The declaration says there must be a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in any negotiated settlement, and has therefore never been taken seriously in Israel. The Foreign Ministry here was therefore well pleased that such an important member of the EEC's Council of Ministers now agreed that the declaration was not working.

Although Mr Peres has been playing down the threat of war with Syria over terrorism, there has been continuing pressure from Israeli military sources about a Syrian build-up in south Lebanon. Sources here say that SS missiles are soon to be deployed in the Bekaa Valley.

## Eight die as missile hits plane

Nairobi (Reuters) — Eight people, including a South African-born worker for the rock music charity Band Aid, died when rebels shot down their plane with a missile in southern Sudan, the American relief agency World Vision said yesterday.

The agency named the Band Aid worker as Mr Mark Fletcher, who was in his 20s. He had been in Sudan for about three months.

The Right Rev John Milau, Anglican Bishop in Sudan, and the Governor of Lakes Province, Mr Makour Deshegi, also died when the Sudanese military aircraft was brought down.

The plane was on a flight from Rumbek, scene of fierce fighting between rebel and government forces, to Wau, where Mr Fletcher was based. He and Bishop Milau had been discussing refugee aid with World Vision and church officials.

VATICAN CITY: The Sudanese marathon runner Omar Khalifa carried the Sport Aid torch to St Peter's Square yesterday, where he was greeted by the Pope.

He is to carry the torch to 12 European capitals before reaching the United Nations in New York on Sunday.

## Union boss killed in Philippines

Angeles City (AP) — Unidentified gunmen yesterday shot dead the leader of a recent strike at Clark Air Base in the Philippines after forcing his car off the road, military authorities said.

Remigio Simbillo, aged 44, was shot in the back and head, said Lieutenant-Colonel Amado Espino of the Angeles metropolitan command.

Colonel Espino said Mr Simbillo had told him he had been receiving death threats since shortly after settlement of the strike, which kept Filipino employees at the US bases of Clark and Subic Bay away from work for 11 days in March.

The officer said authorities were looking into the possibility that the killing was related to the strike. Mr Simbillo was president of the Filipino Civilian Employees Association branch for Clark and three smaller US military facilities.

Colonel Espino said Mr Simbillo was with a bodyguard he had hired because of telephoned death threats. He said the bodyguard, Mr Rufino Garner, aged 33, told officers that he, too, was about to be shot when one of the gunmen intervened, saying they had already hit their target.

## Kidnap protesters take over Managua embassy

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The West German embassy in Managua has been occupied by about 60 people protesting about the abduction of eight West German aid workers on Saturday by anti-Sandinista Contra guerrillas.

The protesters, who took over the building late on Sunday night, want a message sent to President Reagan — who is seeking congressional approval for a further \$100 million (£65.3 million) in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels — urging him to use his influence with the Contras to see that the captives are released.

Twelve West German volunteers, who were building

homes for peasant families displaced by the guerrilla war, were captured when Contras belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) attacked the Jacinto Baca farming co-operative, 220 miles south-east of the capital.

Four volunteers escaped as they were being led away. One was shot in the buttocks and is recovering in hospital. Four of the remaining eight are women.

Fraulein Regina Christiansen, 33, a sociologist from Hamburg, one of those who escaped, said the Contras surrounded their house and sprayed it with automatic weapon fire. Her impression was that they had come specifically to kidnap internationalists, as foreign aid volunteers are known.

It is the third time in less than a year that West German civilians working in Nicaragua have been abducted by Contras. It is also the third time the West German embassy has been taken over in protest.

BOON: West Germany yesterday condemned the takeover of its embassy in Nicaragua and urged the protesters to abandon their action (Reuters reports).

## American and Briton reach Nepal summit

Kathmandu (AP) — An American and a British climber have conquered the rugged 26,899 ft Mount Cho-Oyu, Nepal's Tourism Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said James Frush, aged 35, a lawyer from Seattle, Washington, the leader of the eight-man expedition, and David Hamblin, aged 37, a Briton working in Seattle, reached the summit on May 8 and stayed about 30 minutes, raising the flags of the US, Britain and Nepal.

The two climbed without artificial oxygen supplies or support from Sherpa guides.

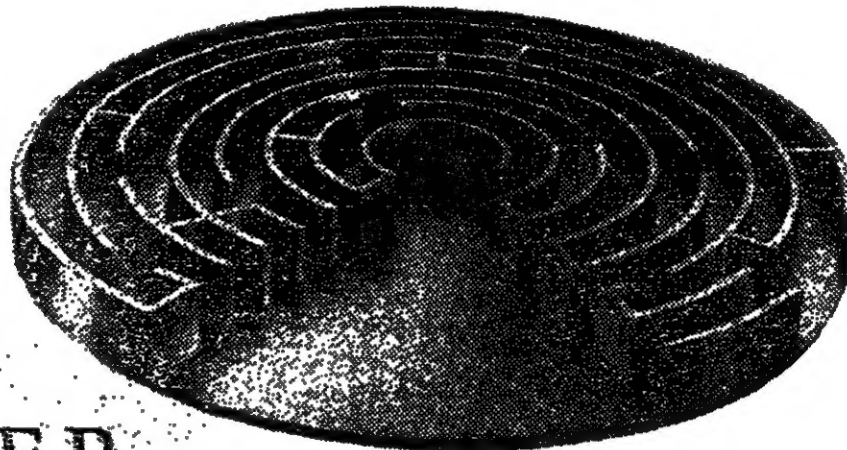
## Oslo families ask why soldiers died

Oslo — Relatives of the 16 Norwegian soldiers killed by an avalanche while on winter exercises last March have requested a meeting with Mrs Helen Boesterud, the Justice Minister, to complain of a lack of co-operation from the Defence Department in their efforts to discover what went wrong (Tony Samstag writes).

In most cases, the relatives have received an official letter or telegram of condolence followed by silence.

The soldiers were killed after being sent into the avalanche-prone Vassdalen valley.

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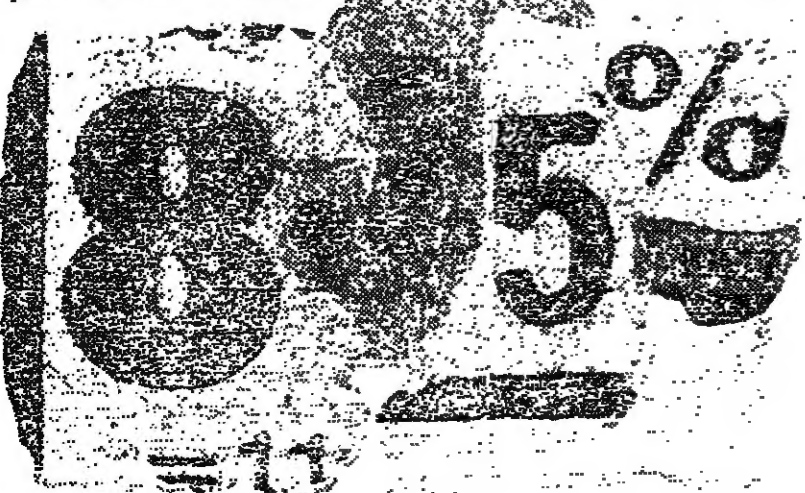
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## Dominican poll tense as ruling party candidate claims victory

Santo Domingo (AP) — Señor Jacobo Majluta, the ruling party's candidate, has kindled a political crisis by declaring himself winner of the Dominican Republic presidential election even though returns show him trailing Señor Joaquín Balaguer, the opposition leader.

Señor Majluta's victory claim at a press conference on Sunday night, only a few hours after the tally had been temporarily suspended by the Central Elections Board, called the entire electoral process into question.

He called for a recount and demanded that two members of the three-man elections board step down. International and national election observers, including Archbishop Nicolás Jesús de López Rodríguez, have endorsed the conduct of the election.

Shortly after Señor Majluta told reporters, "We won the May 15 elections... I won," military officers went on national television and radio to urge that the public remain calm.

Soldiers and counter-insurgency police have patrolled the streets in cities and towns across this Caribbean nation

of six million since Friday's elections.

Señor Balaguer's aides said he refused to respond to Señor Majluta's declaration.

Earlier on Sunday, the elections board credited Señor Balaguer, aged 78, of the centre-right Social Christian Reformist Party, with a lead of 35,450 votes over Señor Majluta, aged 51, of the centre-left Dominican Revolutionary Party.

With 92 per cent of the voting districts reporting, Señor Balaguer had 799,968 votes, or 40.04 per cent, to Señor Majluta's 764,509 votes, or 38.26 per cent.

Señor Juan Bosch, aged 76, of the left-wing Dominican Liberation Party, won most of the rest of the votes for president that have been counted so far — 351,749, or 17.61 per cent.

Señor Majluta claimed at his news conference that his own computer tallies showed him with a 3,000-vote lead over Señor Balaguer.

He also charged that thousands of Dominicans had been disenfranchised because more than 100,000 potentially valid votes were rejected or put on hold.



Señor Majluta (left) claiming victory in the Dominican presidential election, while Señor Balaguer, who is leading the ruling party's candidate in the count, refuses to comment.

## Argentina adapts to stability

### Rise in prices casts doubt on future of economic reform

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

For decades Argentina has had the dubious distinction of having one of the world's unruliest economies.

Yet in the past 10 months Argentines have been trying to accustom themselves to the longest period of price stability and the lowest inflation in a decade, and to the international acclaim.

But a recent heating up of inflation, after seven months of record low rates, has led analysts to examine the past successes and problems still facing the Austral plan, the adjustment programme initiated on June 14, 1985.

By mid-June last year, when the Economics Minister, Señor Juan Sourrouille, announced the plan, inflation was heading for a monthly rate of more than 35 per cent. During the plan's first seven months total inflation was 37.9 per cent.

At the same time, Argentina's decade-old economic stagnation had taken a turn for the worse, with gross domestic product falling 4.4 per cent in 1985. With the return of price and currency stability, economic activity also picked up.

During the last quarter of 1985 and the first of 1986 industrial production increased by 20 per cent. The statistics are reflected

in everyday life. Grocery stores' shelves now hold a wider variety and larger quantity of goods. Household appliances and cars are available for purchase on credit — unthinkable with the previous rates of inflation — and factories are working overtime.

However, when inflation shot up to 4.6 per cent in March and stayed at 4.7 per cent in April, the pressures on the Austral plan became more obvious. Analysts are questioning whether the drop was only the transitory result of the wage/price controls imposed by the plan, and whether or not the plan's April 4 stage-two modifications can promote growth in real terms.

They have focused on six areas of concern for the consolidation of the acknowledged successes of the Government's economic policy: a wage/price spiral, interest rates, exchange rates, the state sector, business attitudes and the international context.

Pressures from the trade unions are strong for the Government to grant wage increases above the rate of inflation forecast in this year's budget. That would in turn produce demands from the business sector for higher prices. The Government has so far firmly resisted union pressure.

Only a week ago they threatened to withdraw from the consultation talks and are warning of another general strike, which would be the fifth since the return to democracy 2½ years ago.

On the other hand, the high real rates of interest maintained under the plan have been blamed by business for restricting growth possibilities. Although real interest rates are the lowest in 11 years, they are still ranging from 6 to 8 per cent a month for first-line companies and credit is scarce.

Exchange rate parity for the austral, the new currency introduced as part of the anti-inflation campaign, was maintained without modification until April 4. Since then it has been subject to mini-devaluations, totalling 4.9 per cent since June 1985.

Economists and businessmen are also concerned about the prospects for any rapid restructuring of the state sector.

In addition to its internal economic adjustments, Argentina's future is gravely conditioned by two external factors. With a \$48 billion foreign debt, international interest rates and a climate of understanding among foreign creditors clearly mark potential limits for Argentine stability.

## Chinese to return Taiwan aircraft

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

The deadlock over the return of a Taiwan-owned Boeing 747 cargo aircraft, which was diverted to China while on a flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong two weeks ago, was broken yesterday when Chinese aviation officials agreed to have it flown to Hong Kong by one of their pilots within the next day or two.

The two crew members who do not want to stay in China will be released at the same time, but Mr Wang Xijue, the pilot, is to remain in China.

Although the agreement appeared to be a diplomatic victory for Taiwan, which had refused to send a pilot to Canton to pick up the aircraft, observers said the moral vic-

tory went to China, which behaved with restraint and conspicuous goodwill in accordance with its recent policy of smile diplomacy towards Taiwan.

The incident is the first official contact between Taiwan and mainland officials since the Communist victory over the Nationalists in 1949. Whether it will lead to other negotiations over technical matters, or even political talks about the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, is impossible to say.

Taiwan's official policy — that it will have no contact with Peking — has now been breached in the interests of concern for the two crew

## Martial law protest

Taipei (Renter) — Hundreds of police armed with clubs ringed a Buddhist temple in Taipei yesterday where crowds of demonstrators were demanding an end to martial law.

The demonstration marked the 38th anniversary of the imposition of martial law, under which many constitu-

tional rights, including the right to form new political parties, are suspended.

About 500 people, chanting "down with martial law", waving banners and singing Taiwanese folk songs, crammed into the courtyard of the Dragon Mountain temple, the largest in Taipei.

## Royal visit bonanza for Japan

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Princess of Wales not only lured Japanese into the streets to see some royal glamour during her tour, she also turned their yen for British goods into cash.

Department stores all over the country staged British fairs or exhibitions, and virtually all reported record business.

The Mitsukoshi department store in Tokyo, which was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, took 140 million yen (about £580,000) over five days, much more than expected. Whisky, clothing, biscuits, jams and chocolates all did their bit.

At Takashimaya, another big Tokyo store, a turnover of 600 million yen at its import fair had been expected, but the total reached 800 million. Much of the extra was attributed to the "Diana boom".

At the Matsuzakaya store in Osaka, 1,000 gold medals to commemorate the visit were sold in two weeks. Sales of British goods were up by about 15 per cent, as was the number of shoppers.

So far the strong yen is not having much effect on the prices of British goods in Japanese shops, partly because some middlemen are reluctant to pass on the benefits of the stronger currency. But Scotch whisky is coming down in price.

Clothing sales might have been even higher had the Princess shown off more new dresses. The Japanese love to have everything new. They were too polite to say so, but they had been hoping all her outfits would be ones worn for the first time in public.

## Asia bows to rhino campaign

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Conservationists heading a campaign to save the world's dwindling stock of rhinoceroses, which has fallen from 70,000 in 1970 to about 11,500 today, say they are making progress with a campaign to persuade Asian countries to ban all trade in rhino horn.

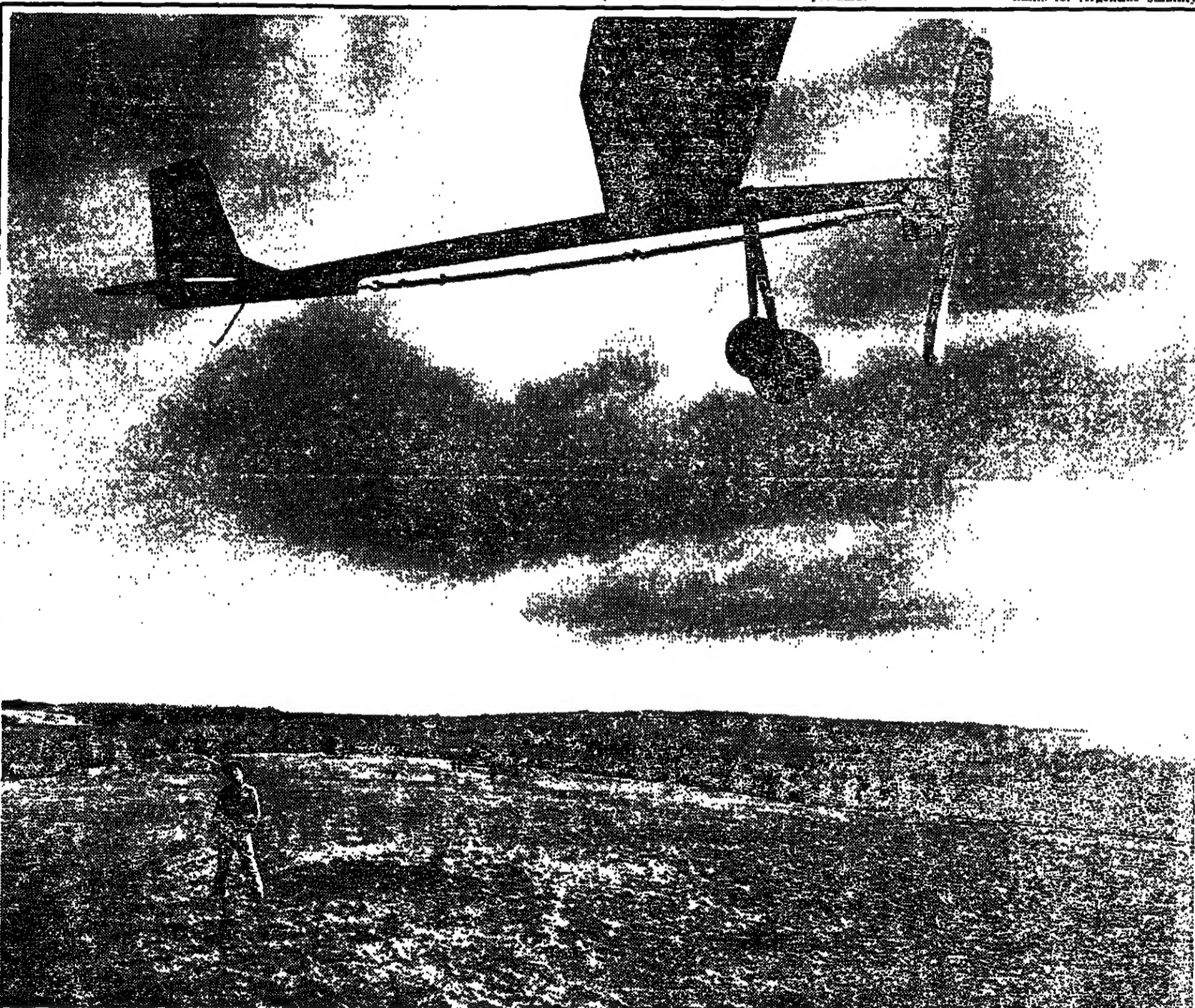
The horn is used widely in traditional Chinese medicines as an aphrodisiac and for the treatment of fevers.

Dr Esmond Bradley Martin, an American geographer based in Nairobi, who leads an international Save the Rhino campaign, said: "Success in halting the international trade in rhino products in eastern Asia will, in the long run, depend on whether Singapore can be persuaded to close down its market, and whether China will stop exporting patent medicines containing rhino horn."

The World Wildlife Fund is funding the present campaign, with support from the New York Zoological Society, the African Fund for Endangered Wildlife and the Columbus Zoo in Ohio.

They have turned to trying to stop the traditional use of rhino horn in Chinese and other eastern medicines after achieving only limited success in an effort to stop the poaching of rhinos.

Dr Martin has visited 13 Asian countries in the past six months, and says that the campaign has achieved significant success. In the late 1970s, medicine shops in eastern Asia were using almost five tons of rhino horn a year. This is now down to about 1½ tons.



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And if you do meet a pilot who says he doesn't use our fuel, take no notice. It's probably a wind up.



Britain at its best.

## Paris roses go astray

Paris — Almost half of the rose bushes planted in the public parks and gardens here are stolen before they have a chance to flower (Diana Geddes writes).

Of the 17,000 bushes planted last winter, 30,000 have already disappeared despite regular patrols day and night by the French capital's 200 park attendants.

While roses appear to be the most popular, other plants and shrubs are also taken, particularly azaleas and rhododendrons.

Of more than two million plants cultivated every year for use in the city's 335 parks and gardens, a fifth are destined to replace those stolen by the plant thieves.





# How fast-moving consumer goods keep moving.

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you are, you can be sure of getting the right part straight away."

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## Gandhi says Colombo moving to military solution of Tamil crisis

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Tamil separatist guerrillas blew up bridges and roads in northern Sri Lanka yesterday, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said that the Colombo Government appeared to be moving towards a military solution to the Tamil problem and no longer trusted a political solution.

Renewed military action by the Sri Lankan Army in the rebel-dominated northern peninsula of Jaffna, and a determined statement from President Jayewardene vowing to "crush the terrorist menace", have put additional difficulties in the way of the Indian initiative to start peace talks in the ethnic conflict.

Mr Gandhi also accused the Sri Lankans of changing their thinking on the problem by diluting proposals discussed 10 days ago with an Indian delegation in Colombo.

"We thought the talks had been good and a solution was possible," he said. But before he left on a six-day tour of Africa, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner met him and it appeared that his Government's thinking was changing, Mr Gandhi added.

Mr Gandhi appealed to Colombo not to take any step to weaken the proposals that the Indians will put to the Tamil groups.

The Sri Lankan High Commissioner, Mr Bernard Tillekeratne, met the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr P. Chidambaram, a junior minister and a Tamil, at the

weekend, and is reported to have told him that there can be no further purpose in providing amplifications and clarifications of the latest formulations unless the Tamil groups agree to discuss them.

The militants, who are sheltered in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, have so far dismissed every set of Sri Lankan proposals, even though they have been presented under the auspices of the Indian Government.

The problem the Sri Lankans face at present is the apparent unwillingness of the militants to talk. "I am getting mixed signals from them," Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, the Minister for National Security, said last week.

## Bridges blown up to delay troops

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Fighting between government troops backed by helicopter gunships and Tamil separatist guerrillas continued for the third day yesterday in the Northern Province.

The guerrillas blew up the Thalladiy causeway and a bridge between Pallai and Sorvapattu in an attempt to prevent troops from moving along roads in the province.

A security source said this was the biggest movement of troops on northern roads since they had been confined to barracks after the ceasefire

negotiated with Tamil separatists in June last year.

"Troops have moved on the roads since then but till last weekend no concerted attempt was made by them to wrest control of the roads from the Tamil terrorists and to reimpose their authority," he said.

Reports from Jaffna indicate a mass movement of troops, with residents expressing fears that the Government was planning an offensive. But government sources said no large offensive was planned

and the movement of troops was slow.

Nineteen Tamil guerrillas are reported to have been killed over the weekend.

Sri Lanka's Army chief, Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunga, visited Jaffna and met Tamil elders. He said troops were exercising "maximum restraint and caution".

Meanwhile, the Tamil United Liberation Front appealed to the Government to rescind its order for nearly 200 Tamil state employees to be sent on special leave from yesterday.



Rescuers remove an injured passenger from the wreckage of an excursion train which derailed in Virginia yesterday, injuring 128 people and blocking two main lines (below).



## Zealots riot over poll defeat

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

Islamic fundamentalists went on the rampage in southern Bangladesh, setting a police station on fire and breaking into a bank, after election officials declared that their candidate had failed to be re-elected to Parliament, police and witnesses said.

At least seven people were killed and more than 300 wounded when security forces opened fire to quell rioting in two rural constituencies at the weekend. Four people, including a woman and her one-year-old child, died when riot police fired into a crowd of 10,000 besieging a local police station.

About 100 supporters of the Islamic United Movement were arrested on charges of arson and looting. Authorities said that 15 policemen were injured in the Mathbaria rural constituency, where an independent candidate was declared elected.

Near the resort town of Cox's Bazaar gun battles flared, and petrol bombs and grenades were thrown during clashes between supporters of the Government-backed Jatiyo Party and the opposition Awami League. Police said three people were killed and more than 45 wounded.

Elections in 14 constituencies, where voting had previously been suspended because of violence, were held on Sunday and voting was scheduled for 11 others yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Jatiyo Party gained a majority in Parliament, winning 149 of the 288 seats where counting has been completed. It is followed by the Awami League with 73 seats. On May 7, 300 constituencies went to the polls.

● Siege ended: Police in boats converged from four directions to end a two-day siege of two villages by more than 10,000 people armed with spears and bows in the Brahmanbaria district yesterday.

Turkey has warned Iran that, unless it restrains the party, an Iranian ally in the war against President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, from threatening the pipeline and the highway, it will send troops into northern Iraq to defend its interests.

Liberalism bears brunt of voter resistance

Parties set sights on welfare state

The Christian Democrats in The Netherlands, led by Mr Ruud Lubbers, are campaigning on the election slogan "Let Lubbers finish the job". In the second of a two-part series, Robert Schull, our Amsterdam correspondent, examines whether "finishing the job" means dismantling what was, with Sweden, perhaps the most comprehensive welfare state on earth.

While Chernobyl may have delivered the coup de grace to the present coalition's majority in the Lower House, it is the fall from electoral grace of the Liberals, the junior partner, that is the most crippling blow.

The Liberals are somewhat unfairly seen as the party that wants to dismantle the welfare state. As the Dutch tend to do things thoroughly, their welfare state is probably even more firmly entrenched than in Sweden, the example usually cited. But at a cost.

As unemployment soared after the mid-1970s oil crisis to reach a level unparalleled in Europe, public spending in The Netherlands also rose to unparalleled heights.

From the start, the centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and Liberals made clear that one of their main aims would be to put the country's finances on a more even keel.

Four years ago, when the Government of Mr Ruud Lubbers came to power, Holland was spending about a quarter of its income on social benefits. Although a surgeon's lancet was used rather than an axe, by the end of 1982 the Government was cutting back drastically on public expenditure, trimming benefits for the unemployed, invalids, pensioners, widows and orphans.

Those on the dole, for instance, fell back to the minimum income level - still high by most West European standards at about £250 a month for a single person aged over 23 with no children - far more rapidly than in the past.

In many respects, the economic programme has had considerable success. The public borrowing requirement was brought down from nearly 12 per cent of GNP to less than 7 per cent. Business and industry have clearly picked up and exports are booming.

What has not materialised is the Government's promise that jobs would be generated. Although unemployment has fallen statistically from about 890,000 four years ago to about 680,000 now, this is



largely cosmetic, a manoeuvre copied from the Thatcher Government by which certain categories of job-seekers are no longer registered as such.

The Government is now arguing that if its policies did not bring unemployment way down at least it brought it to a standstill.

Just as the country's financial health seemed to be improving, oil prices collapsed. Although not an oil-producer, The Netherlands produces and exports vast quantities of natural gas, its only real natural resource, the prices of which are linked to oil prices. Revenues have fallen dramatically, so the next Government will have to envisage even further cuts in public spending.

The Christian Democrats claim that their programme for the next four years will reduce unemployment to



Mr Ed Nijpels: youth but little electoral appeal.

500,000. Mr Lubbers wants to achieve this by continuing the present coalition and its economic policies, requiring further spending cuts of about £2.5 billion over the next four years.

While it is clear that this is what the Christian Democrats mean by their election slogan "Let Lubbers finish the job", it does not seem to be harming the party's electoral chances.

Opinion polls more or less consistently predict that the party will retain its 45 seats in the 150-seat Lower House. This is probably due mainly to the great personal prestige of Mr Lubbers.

The losses his Liberal partners are likely to suffer are probably not due so much to the policies they advocate, which do not differ greatly from those of Mr Lubbers, but to the lack of appeal of Mr Ed Nijpels, the Liberals' young leader.

Concluded

In the year to 31st January '86, the Halifax lent over £5.2 billion, gave over 235,000 new loans, granted 106,000 improvement loans, opened its millionth Cardcash account and raised assets 18.9% to £24,365 million.



### New lending on target

For the second year in succession our lending exceeded £5,000 million. At £5,270 million it was exactly in line with our predictions to you a year ago. The number of new mortgages completed was 235,000 and we arranged a further 106,000 loans for improvements and repairs. Forty-five per cent of the new loans were for first-time buyers and over twelve per cent on newly-built homes.

We are determined to fulfill our role of supporting and financing what almost everybody wants - a home of their own.

### Cardcash - a major success

Many of our investors' savings schemes were improved during 1985 and members responded by investing a record amount of new money with the Society. One of our major successes was Cardcash. By the end of the year this had attracted over a million new savings accounts.

### New sources of finance

Most of the funds needed to support our lending programme in 1985 came from personal investors - and this will continue to be so. But we also raised an additional £575 million in wholesale money in 1985. We were the first society to make a Eurobond issue when in October 1985 we issued a £150 million Floating Rate Note, followed by a

## "We achieved the objectives we set"

points taken from the speech by Richard Homby Chairman of the Society at the AGM on 19th May, 1986

further £200 million issue in January 1986. In November 1985 we became the first private sector institution to issue index-linked stock, to match planned index-linked lending to housing associations.

### New bill means new opportunities

Our members' needs change and we have to be able to satisfy those needs. The new legislation will ease restrictions and that is why - in the interest of our members and our ability to meet their needs - we welcome it and shall seek their support for the adoption of new powers.

### Mutuality works

In an area as socially sensitive as housing, where so much still remains to be done, it would be sad indeed if the vehicle of mutuality, which has been tried and trusted

over many years (and the 9 million members of the Halifax bear witness to it) had to be abandoned because building societies were denied the means to meet new competition and adapt their services to the changing needs of their members.

### Commitment in the inner city

Our urban renewal and inner-city projects went ahead successfully: by the end of the year we were financing 82 special housing projects. Half of these were urban renewal schemes, with another 24 "sheltered" schemes for the elderly. We have in mind - if members approve - to form a new housing subsidiary under the new legislation. If local authorities co-operate by making suitable inner-city and other land available, this should be capable of managing the development of 3,000 dwellings a year by 1990.

### A busy year

1985 was again a busy and successful year for the Halifax, and 1986 has started well. I am grateful to the 9 million members of the Society, for their confidence and continued support.

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## Briton in coma reacts to her fiancé's touch

Hollywood, Florida (Reuters) - A British tourist beaten into a coma and left for dead last week responded to her fiancé's touch, squeezing his hand as he played blaring rock music at her hospital bedside.

It was the first sign of improvement in Miss Kathryn Jones, aged 27, a nurse, who has been unconscious for six days since being dragged from a public phone booth in Miami Beach, sexually assaulted and dumped in a

swamp. Her fiancé, Mr Roger Jones, a social worker in Southampton, said he had been playing music by her favourite rock groups, Dire Straits and Men at Work, when she responded on Sunday. Her condition is listed as critical but stable.

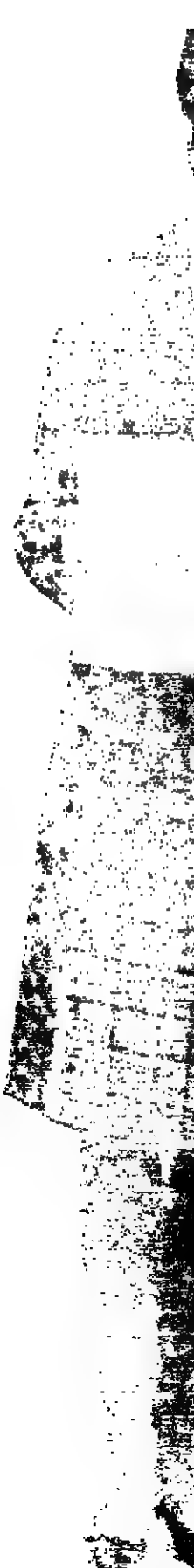
Flights from London for Miss Jones's relatives were paid for by Eastern Airlines, and more than \$3,000 (£2,000) has flowed into a fund to pay their expenses.





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## SPECTRUM

# Burying the future in a nuclear tomb

Under the Baltic, Thomson Prentice finds a possible solution to the vexed and urgent question of British nuclear waste disposal

Downwind from Chernobyl, the first faint chill of a nuclear winter has caused such shivers of anxiety that the possibility of phasing-out nuclear power in Britain has now become an inescapable issue on the political agenda. Although the Government is determined to pursue the planned expansion of atomic energy, radical new attitudes may emerge in the run-up to the next general election in an attempt to quell public concern.

But even if a decision to dismantle nuclear energy in Britain were eventually taken, two huge tasks stand in the way. The first is that nuclear power cannot simply be switched off. Sweden, the world's first nation to commit itself to such a phase-out, has allowed 30 years to complete the process.

The second, and bigger, problem is how to dispose of nuclear waste, the "almost mystically evil" spoor created by the industry, which can threaten humanity for thousands of years. Nuclear waste has to be dealt with whether the power stations stand or fall. But Britain has, in the eyes of many experts, fallen far behind other nations in confronting the challenge.

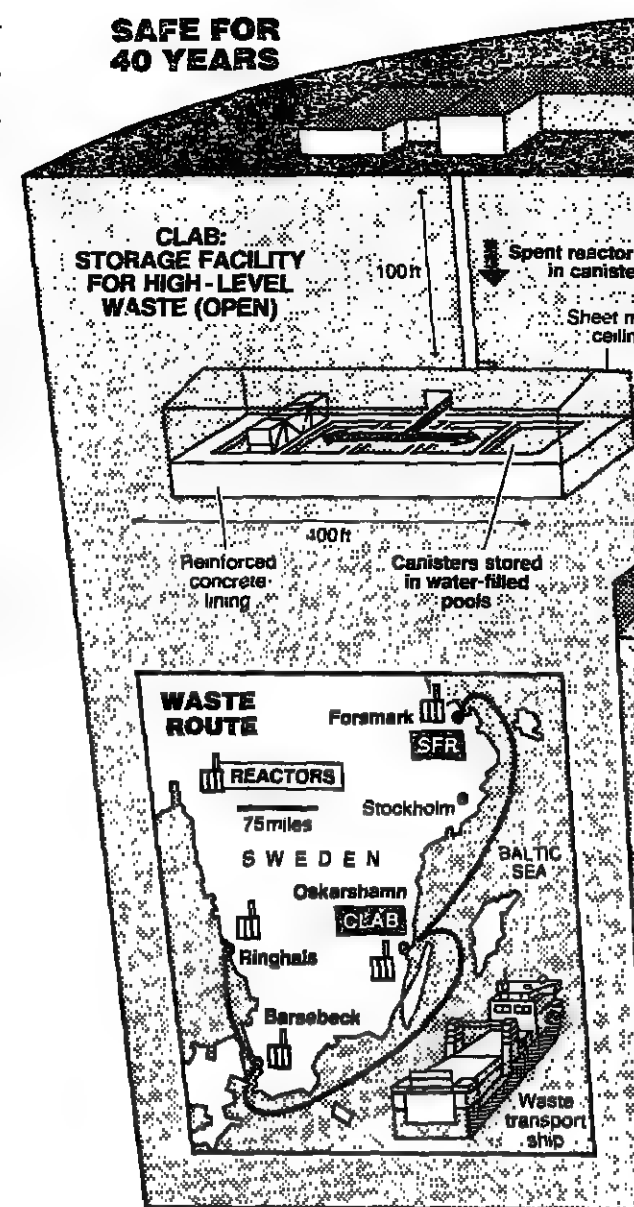
Ten years ago, a Royal Commission said: "The UK now appears conspicuously backward among nations with significant nuclear programmes in its consideration and funding of studies related to geological disposal of radioactive waste".

Earlier this year, the House of Commons all-party environment committee investigating the state of the industry, reported: "All that we have seen confirms that impression, save that we are nearly ten years further behind".

The committee visited nuclear plants in Britain, France, Sweden, West Germany, the United States and Canada last year and studied their plans for the storage and final disposal of radioactive waste. It was the Swedish solution that impressed them most.

They saw the Swedish plan of how to keep the nuclear nightmare at bay for a million years. And they were taken down a tunnel below the bed of the Baltic, and shown the granite tomb where much of the country's radioactive waste will be buried for ever.

Sweden's determination to abolish nuclear power stations by the year 2010 has been cast in granite by the Chernobyl catastrophe. It was Swedish scientists at the Forsmark station, 100 miles north of Stockholm, who first detected the radiation from the Ukraine. At first, they be-



lieved from monitoring the sudden new levels that a serious leak had occurred at the plant itself. About 600 workers were rapidly evacuated in a well-rehearsed procedure that had been last tested only three months before. It seemed Sweden's most-fared scenario was actually taking place.

For some years, the Swedes have been applying to the environment of radioactive waste the sort of devotion that the ancient Egyptians gave to the burial of their Pharaohs. They are systematically protecting their waste against all the combined forces of man and nature, from the threat of nuclear war to the advent of the next Ice Age.

The day after Chernobyl's radioactivity was first detected, a massive underground cavern, lined with reinforced concrete and steel, was officially opened at Oskarshamn, on the south-east coast. It cost £120 million to dig this "interim" site for 3,000 tonnes of spent fuel, and will operate for 40 years. By then, the Swedes plan to have found their "final repository" where all long-lived nuclear waste can be safely stored.

Below the Baltic sea-bed, another extraordinary project is nearing completion. Stretching more than half a mile from the Forsmark station, two tunnels lead several

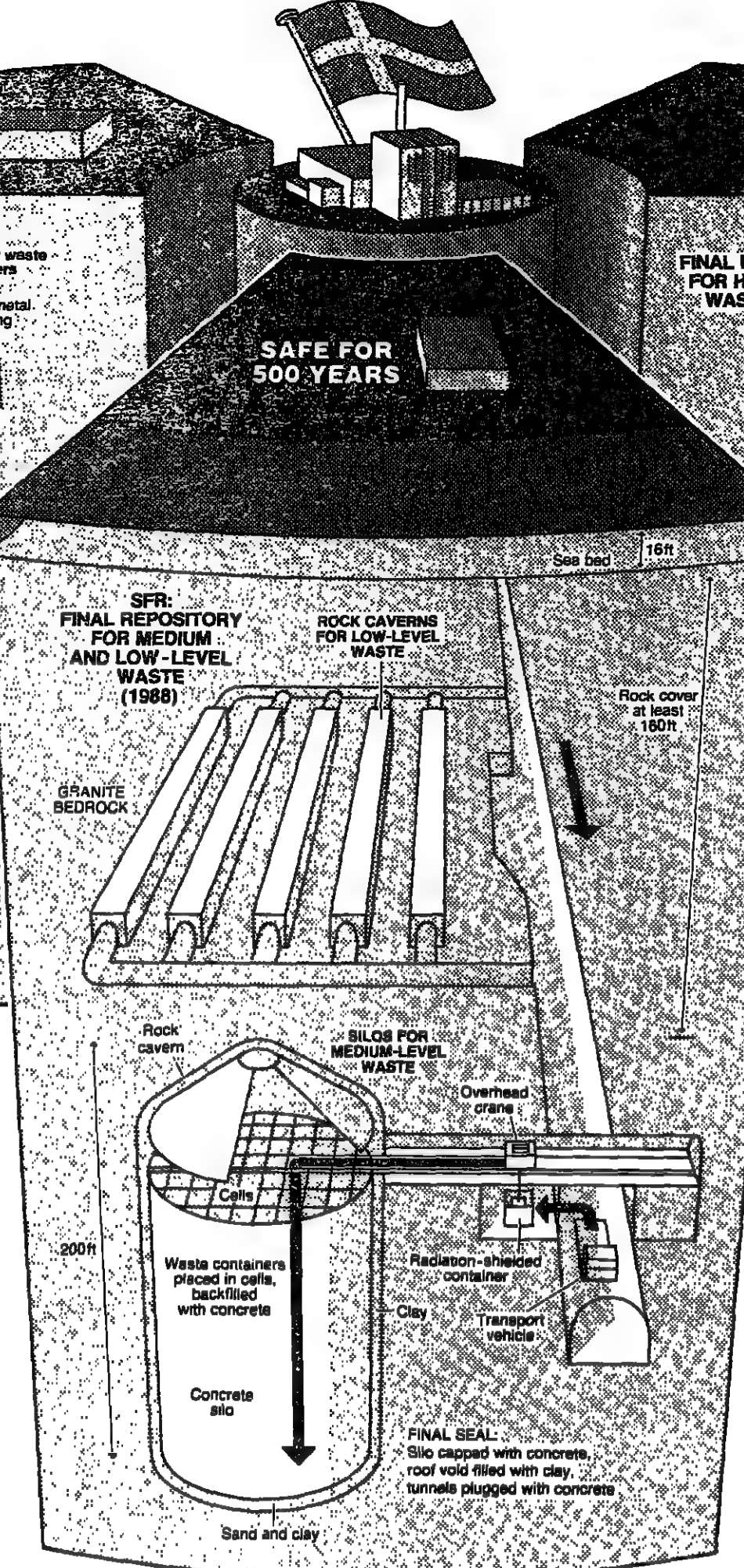
hundred feet below the seabed and into a labyrinth of huge chambers blasted out of granite. They in turn are being linked to vast, silo-shaped caverns, 150 feet high, 75 feet wide, lined with concrete. Into a honeycomb of concrete cells within each silo, remotely-controlled transporters will drop "leak-proof" packages of intermediate-level radioactive waste from all 12 of the country's nuclear plants.

When these "caverns" are in place, starting in 1988, and all the cells filled, this awesome nuclear dustbin will be back-filled and plugged with a concrete lid in 2010, and the Swedes believe that for the next 500 years — the hazardous lifetime of the waste — there is no chance of it being breached.

Britain's disposal of such waste has been to dump it in concrete containers 600 miles out into the Atlantic, until a moratorium on that method was imposed in 1983; or to bury it in clay trenches about 25 feet deep at Drigg, near Sellafield. Intermediate-level waste is stored underwater in bunkers at Sellafield or on site at other power plants.

The environment committee has recommended that Britain gives much more emphasis to researching disposal options such as the Forsmark undersea project.

Research on a fully constructed deep geological site, perhaps similar to the Swedish



plan, is "urgently needed", the MPs report stated. A search has begun for a new site for low-level waste to supplement the trenches at Drigg. One potential site is at Elstow in Bedfordshire. Other sites are being sought for the disposal of intermediate-level waste. But there are no plans to dispose of high-level waste. At present it is kept in liquid form at Sellafield. The prospect is of storing it for 50 years or more in glass and metal

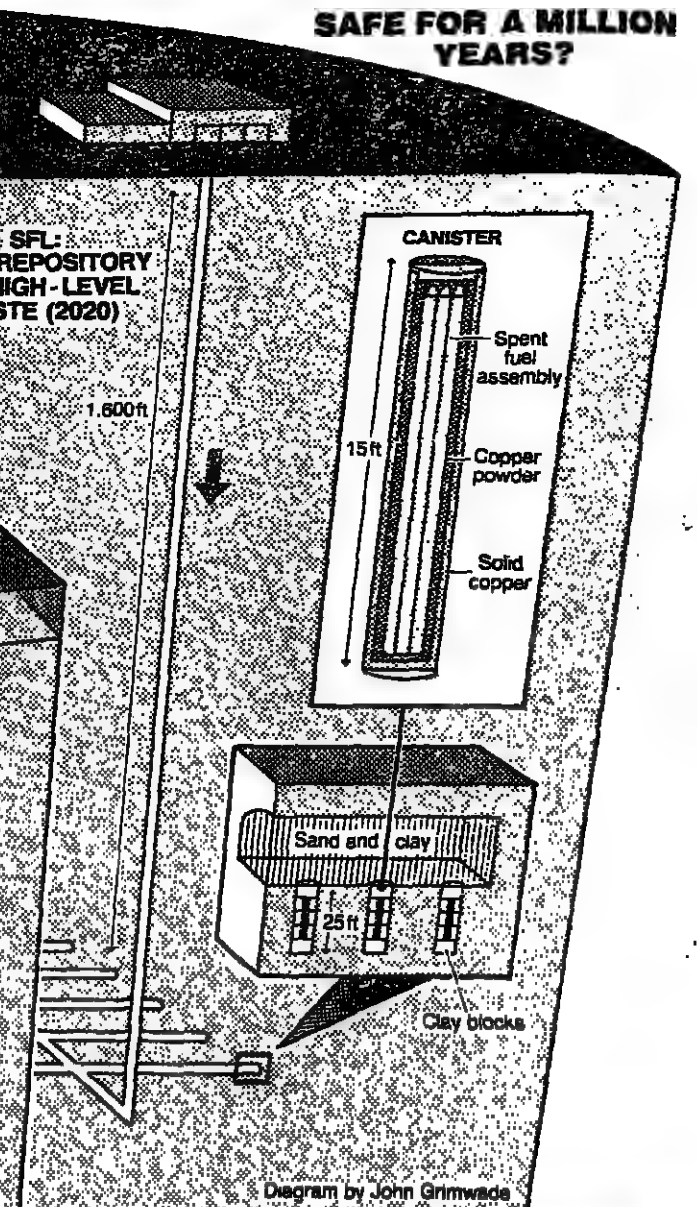
blocks until it has cooled. By then a permanent disposal site for it may have been found.

Sweden, too, is searching for a final repository for its most dangerous radioactive waste, which remains active for thousands of years. A site is still to be chosen, but it is likely to involve deep caverns in granite, excavated more than 1500 feet below ground level.

According to this plan, produced by the Swedish Nucle-

ar Fuel Supply Company which built Forsmark, spent fuel will be loaded into thick canisters made of copper and lead. These torpedo-like tubes will be slid into boreholes drilled in the cavern floor.

What makes this form of disposal so attractive? The answer lies in a report to the Stockholm government on the strength and durability of the canisters. "The evidence is that no breaching of a copper



## NATIONAL DUSTBINS

Other nations are far ahead of Britain in their plans for nuclear waste disposal.

●West Germany: A salt mine at Asse in Lower Saxony is used for all levels of waste, which is buried 2,000-3,000 feet underground in huge caverns. The mine has been used for research and a similar repository is being built nearby at Gorleben. A disused iron ore mine at Konrad, near Salzgitter is also being further excavated to store low and intermediate-level waste.

●United States: Experimental underground dumps are being excavated in salt, granite and — at Hanford in Washington state — basalt, in a government research programme. Each state is responsible for disposing of its own low-level waste.

●Canada: The gigantic granite formation known as the Cana-

dian Shield, covering much of Canada, is being investigated for likely disposal sites for all categories of waste. Sophisticated experiments above and below ground are being conducted at the Lac du Bonnet research centre in Manitoba.

●France: An underground research laboratory is being built in an existing uranium mine at Saint-Augères, near Limoges, in the granite terrain of the Massif Central.

●Switzerland: More than 100 potential geological sites have been assessed, and from a short-list of 20, three are now being investigated. It is planned to open a repository by 1995.

●Belgium, Holland: both are committed to deep geological disposal for all levels of waste, and are investigating possible sites.

to implementing them, believing that time is on their side for improvements to be found. But the government has said the plan is acceptable "from the viewpoint of safety and radiation protection".

It isn't quite a million-year guarantee, but as one Swedish scientist says: "It certainly has a reassuring feel to it". In the aftermath of Chernobyl, Britain — like Sweden — needs all the reassurance it can get.

Impressive as the plans are, the Swedish authorities have not yet committed themselves

## When pain must have a purpose

Today a new law on vivisection is granted the Royal Assent. But it is already drawing fire

Today, the first new piece of legislation in 110 years governing animal experiments will receive the Royal Assent. It has taken David Mellor, junior minister at the Home Office, two White Papers, numerous compromises, hours of negotiations and three years of endeavour — and he is elated.

In the camp of the animal rights movement, however, the Act is hardly seen as a cause for celebration. It is felt that it will make the situation worse, or at best no different. "It will protect the experimenters, not the animals," says Jan Creamer, director of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

In 1876, when the Cruelty to Animals Act came into force, fewer than 300 animal experiments were taking place annually. In 1983, the numbers had grown to three and a half million and public opinion had become increasingly vociferous. The Government decided more regulation was required.

"Most people do not want animal experiments to be stopped", David Mellor told the Royal Society of Medicine. "They want the purpose of the work to be rigorously scruti-



On the table: a dog's life, or other dogs' lives?

nized and the pain of suffering to be kept to a minimum." The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 will not end experiments in certain areas — such as cosmetics, tobacco, alcohol, and behavioural, psychological and warfare research — which the animal rights lobby has sought. Its success will very much depend upon the commitment of the junior minister responsible, particularly as the Act's enabling powers will mean that future changes can be made without fresh legislation.

Under the 1876 Act, almost anyone could obtain a licence to carry out experiments without an obligation to justify the

methods used or the amount of pain inflicted. A team of 15 Home Office inspectors, doctors and vets now inspect establishments and have the power to prosecute (the last case was brought in the 1970s). They can also order the humane death of an animal which they feel has gone beyond the criteria laid down for acceptable pain.

Under the new Act, two licences will be required: a personal licence and a project licence. The project licence will be granted for a specific experiment only if it is considered essential that animals must be used. Methods are approved and the degree of pain is proportionate to the

value of the experiment: pain with a purpose.

Bands of pain will be established, and if the animal goes beyond that stipulation it will be humanely killed. In addition, in each place of research a member of staff, aided by a vet, will be appointed to care for the animals' welfare.

The Animal Procedures Committee will replace the present Advisory Committee on Animal Experiments. It will advise the minister, monitor the issuing of licences and make its first report after two years.

The issuing of licences for projects will have a system of appeal and the number of inspectors responsible for issuing the licences and for inspecting 500 premises where experiments take place will increase eventually to 21. For the first time, too, the Act will allow the re-use of animals in experiments and microsurgery.

"What we have now clearly said", Mellor insists, "is that no pain is acceptable unless it passes very strict criteria."

The objects say that those "strict criteria" are going to be decided by scientists who have a vested interest in the continuation of animal experiments. "It is scientists who will decide on the issue of project licences", says Steve Melvor of the British Union Against Vivisection, "and it is they who will decide what is an acceptable level of pain even though two government committees have said it is impossible to lay down objective criteria."

Clive Hollands, founder of the Campaign for Reform in

Animal Experiments and an animal welfareist who sits on what will become the Animal Procedures Committee, believes that it is wrong to underestimate the change which has taken place within the scientific community itself and he hopes that this peer pressure will ensure that the new law is properly applied.

"A few years back it was a matter of the sovereign state of science. A lot of scientists were saying there was no need to change the 1876 Act. Now, a different attitude is emerging. A number of organizations — the Biological Council,

the Royal Society, and the Institute for Medical Ethics — have each issued guidelines on working with animals or have set up working parties to examine the issues.

After the Bill has become law, in about three months' time, it will take from two to five years before its effect becomes apparent. Animal welfare organizations, such as the RSPCA, who have given the Act "cautious support", will make their final judgement once practice matches David Mellor's commitment.

Yvonne Roberts

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 955

ACROSS

- 1 Ounce musician (6)
- 2 Bass brass (4)
- 3 Refund (5)
- 4 Adult (5,2)
- 5 Confuse (8)
- 6 Be deflated (4)
- 7 Dissolute Hogarth story (5,8)
- 8 Cutlery coating (1,1,1,1,1)
- 9 Without interruption (8)
- 10 Backache (7)
- 11 Glacial scratches (5)
- 12 Nautical mile (4)
- 13 Paschal time (6)

DOWN

- 1 Increased (5)
- 2 Typewriter lever (3)
- 3 Measured revenue (4,9)
- 4 Jog (4)
- 5 Servitude (7)
- 6 Pickwick landlady (3,7)
- 7 Pre-Easter Sunday (4,9)
- 8 Vigour (4)
- 9 Seaweed culture (4)
- 10 Relative (7)
- 11 Lord, have mercy (5)
- 12 Attend (4)
- 13 Mayday call (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO NO 954

ACROSS: 1 Elbow 2 Hexapod 3 Coast 4 Loathed 5 Monarchy 11 Tuti 23 Clearly 24 Surge

DOWN: 1 Encamp 2 Brain 3 Waterloo 4 Halfheartedly 5 Xmas 6 Fuhai 7 Dodgem 12 Aconites 14 Obviate 15 Frolic 16 Advice 19 Alter 20 Thor

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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Suining the wide boys

Men's summer clothes offer bags of fashion scope. And baggy is the word to describe the wide-legged, pleat-fronted trousers that are the lynch-pin of the lightweight wardrobe. Shirts, cotton sweaters and the all-important jackets are also bold, over-sized and generously proportioned. Worn together, these clothes are reshaping the male fashion silhouette and turning the skinniest of men into wide boys.

The outward movement started with sweatshirts and casual wear, grew with hanging shirt tails, and has now taken over more

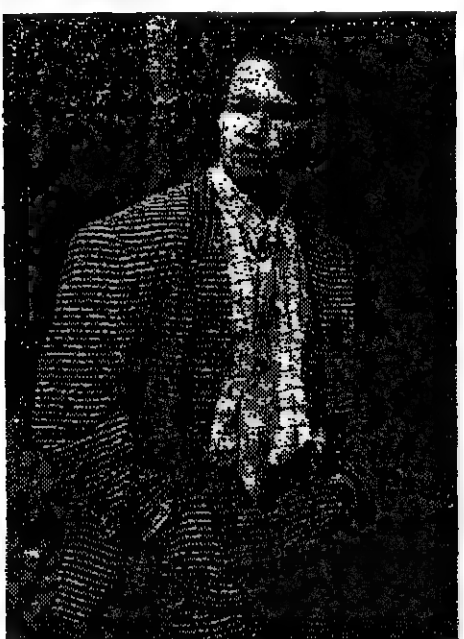
**Sharp angles and a loose fit redolent of times past are the key summer looks for men**

tailored clothes. The new summer menswear is all about cut and shape, with jackets and trousers sliced out of linens and cottons to give sharp angles but a loose fit. The easy tailoring is

putting young men back into suits, or at least into cotton jackets that team up with the wide trousers. If the pleat-front pant is the all-pervasive style below the waist, the jacket has a strong fashion identity as well. It has wide shoulders, lightly padded and slightly rounded. The body is square, the back cut straight as a die, and a single row of buttons (three for high fashion) outnumber the double-breasted styles.

Designers are experimenting with the jacket, making it very long or paring away the collar and revers, to produce a "Professor Higgins" cardigan in cloth or a Nehru tunic. These look best as a suit, rather than as isolated garments and take the formal two-piece a long way away from the cool wool classics designed for the aspiring executive. Fabric innovations also make news this summer. There are textured cottons, slub silks, woven checks or shiny rayon — the kind of finishes that suggested bookies, Teds and wide boys to previous generations.

The new tailoring is for young men, who see it as weekend wear or whose jobs demand a high fashion profile — but not a formal one. It may be worn with a shirt and tie — or equally with a T-shirt or open neck. The more regular summer jacket is fitted to the body and comes from the chain stores in fabrics that are summer staples: madras check, pique, stripes or plain linen and cotton and polyester mixes. The wilder and tamer looks come together in the high fashion image of a light textured suit with a darker and bolder shirt and a formal tie. It has a colonial feel redolent of tropical isles and earlier times. It is also a triumph of fashion over the experience of the British summer.



Square-cut cotton gabardine jacket (left) £265, pleat-front trousers £29.95, baggy striped cotton shirt £71. All by Nigel Cabourn from Woodhouse, Oxford Street and branches; Apartment, The Lanes, Brighton and The Warehouse, Glasgow. Graphic linen-weave jacket and baggy pants (above) £165, geometric check cotton shirt £30, all by William Tailoring at 39a Kings Road, SW3. Tie by Michiko Koshino. Photographs by Chris Edwick



## FEET FIRST

Men's summer shoes are going places. Styles range from the English country gentleman to wilder hippy sandals. Foot sport shoes inspired by the playing fields of old England or loafers from the docks of the New World.

Slip-ons and lace-ups share the fashion honours with moccasins. 1 White "cricket" lace-ups £29.99, also in navy from branches of Next for Men.

2 Brown leather open sandals, £39.99 also in black from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street, W1 and branches.

3 Woven leather lace-ups, £27.50 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW1.

4 Burgundy loafers with a khaki trim £59.99, also in tan or navy from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street and branches.

5 Brown leather moccasins, £165 from Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1.

6 Tan leather slip-ons £42.99 from Bertie, 44 South Molton Street, W1 and branches.

Illustrations by Michael Davidson



## Sunlight and the OK coral

The call of the wild is echoing through the beauty counters. Long before most of us leave for a sun-kissed holiday, we will be painting our faces with colours that might make Gauguin blush.

Livid coral, exotic orange and stormy violet — often all three together — are the shades of summer for eyes and even for lips, which are given equal focus for this new cosmetic image. It is all more subtle and wearable than it sounds, because eyeshadows are blended together into a sunset of colours, and gold is used to highlight the stronger shades.

Elizabeth Arden's Pulsations are the most striking of this new beauty tribe. "Vibrating blue" is a vivid cobalt eyeshadow; "Passionate" violet and pink make a dramatic duo-shadow, and even cheek colour comes in a very deep rose pink, a rich mauve and a "trembling" coral.

Coral is the key colour in all the ranges and how it is used determines the overall effect. Dior's Les

Above: Exotic earrings hand-painted on wood by Marcia Scott £28.50, necklaces £55, bangles £25.50. Coin necklaces by Pellini. Tribal-patterned scarves by Monsoon. All from Liberty, Regent Street, London W1. Make-up by Ruth Sheldon for Chanel using Les Soleils d'été colours, with Terre de Feu blusher and Orient lip gloss. Photograph: Nick Briggs

clear greens and reds that are used with a dusting of a new gilded Opera powder.

The bright sunshine colours and moodier lagoon blues of Revlon's LA colours have a healthy California look, with a clear teal green mascara and a very bright orange lipstick appropriately dubbed "California Sunshine".

Molton Brown's idea of Paradise is more romantic: a pasturism that fades down to quiet brown and sharp lemon or iridescent pearly shades used only as highlights to a softer base. Even the rich colours like salmon pink, soft coral and deep purple are designed to blend together rather than creating streaks of violent colour across the lids.

While beauty houses are insistent that the sun can harm our skin, these colours demand a sun-kissed colouring: perhaps for that reason, many produce bronze gels and tints to give the right background canvas from a tube or pot, rather than the sun's rays.

Colonials mixes it with sunshine orange, offset with sharp blues and greens. Neptune colours are also a theme of Estée Lauder's Underwater Colours, which take the blues towards green rather than purple. The Key Flamingo shades from Ultima 2 quieten the coral with a soft grey green, but move to the mauves with a bougainvillea pink. Yves Saint Laurent's palette is paler and more urban in his Fatale collection, which uses mauves and steel blues against a pale skin. But a golden bronze tan is the colour you will need to take on the exotic shades of Guerlain's Fantasque.

## FASHDIARY

## Pictures of passion

Jean Shrimpton in immaculate polka-dots photographed against an abstract background of spattered paint is a striking fashion image. So is a surreal vision of a spectacular sequinned dune's hat emerging from a hat box on the head of an elegant model.

They are both fashion pictures by Cecil Beaton on exhibition at the Barbican. The general ambience portrays the glamour and elegance of an age when fashion

Cecil Beaton rarely took "snaps", he worked with his subjects just as a stage or film director directs his players, moving the characters within



Shrimpton: Beaton's image of Sixties fashion

the frame of the picture and using shadows and shapes to create a tableau of real-life images.

In the early years he used his sisters Nancy and Baba Beaton as models, making their costumes and adorning them with garlands of flowers to create the fantasy atmosphere he sought. Even his portraits of actors or literary figures have a surreal quality, photographed against elaborate backgrounds that are usually associated with fashion photography.

By the 1940s and 1950s Beaton was still photographing society ladies and debutantes but, as in the real world, some of the glamour

had disappeared. One result of the austere times of war was the now-famous group of photographs of blitzed London. "Fashion is indestructible" is the title of a poignant picture, showing an elegantly clad model amid the rubble of London.

As a fashion designer, Beaton could only have worked for film and theatre, for his designs were caricatures of the fashion at the time. In 1924 he designed costumes for Saki's play *The Watchdog*.

His working sketches for these outfits are more cartoons than fashion illustrations, with witty eccentric notes written as instructions: "An orange feather fan goes with her carrot silk hair" and "I'm afraid Shaftesbury Avenue and Wardour Street are already a mass of leopard skin, but we must have a little here — it's so nice, even if it is common."

A photograph of two models in voluminous taffeta ballgowns, their arms suspended like puppets and surrounded in ornate swaths of velvet which represent a stage curtain encapsulate Beaton's passion for fashion — and theatre.

Rebecca Tyrrel

Cecil Beaton is at the Barbican Art Gallery until July 20 (review page 19)

## Under the hammer

A doll dressed in a waterfall of frills by Zandra Rhodes would be any little girl's fantasy. The dream becomes reality for indulged children and adult collectors, when Sotheby's sell off a unique set of fashion designer dolls this morning.

I first wrote about Chelsea Design's prim Edwardian miss in her navy bloomer suit and Hardy Amies's regal doll with pink and white dress, complexion and bouquet, when the collection went on display at Longleat House two years ago in aid of Save the Children Fund.

The high fashion outfits have worn well, with Sheridan Barnett's hooded cape and Patricia Robert's miniature hand-stitched sweater looking as fresh now as when they were first designed. The death of Laura Ashley gives an

added poignancy to her lyrical outfit: the quintessential Ashley rustic maiden with her smoky blue flower-sprigged skirt and demure frills.

Under the hammer go the delicate dolls with their bisque faces and rosebud lips. Even without the designer label outfits, the 31 dolls themselves are a treat, made especially for the exhibition by Lynne and Michael Roche.

The Save the Children Fund will receive the proceeds of Sotheby's sale of these most ritzy of rich children's playthings, which are expected to fetch from £60 to £400 each, according to the status of the designer and the detail in the dress.

Toys, dolls, automata and textiles is at Sotheby's, 33-35 New Bond Street, London W1, today at 10.30am.

It was a delicate royal compliment — and proof of the serious thought that goes into the Princess of Wales's wardrobe — that she chose to wear a Yuki dress for the gala dinner with Emperor Hirohito last week. The Japanese-born designer (who has also dressed Mrs Thatcher) created a sapphire blue, silky jersey dress suspended in elegant folds from a sequined yoke.

Yuki is not the first of Japan's rising sons to dress the fashion Princess. Haachi, who also works from London,

created the one-shoulder clinging sheath which launched the Dynasty Di image three years ago.

Meanwhile, Bruce Oldfield, the designer who has danced with the Princess of Wales, has launched a bid to capture her wrinkle-free. Last week he unveiled a collection of ritzy evening shoes created for royal cobbler Rayne, better known for shoeing the Queen than her daughter-in-law. The five Oldfield shoes, with matching evening pouchettes, go on sale in the autumn.



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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Chats at Chequers

Amid mounting criticism that Mrs Thatcher has lost touch with her backbenchers, she has begun an eleventh hour campaign to woo them. Unsuspecting backwoodsmen are now receiving personal invitations to join her for Sunday lunch at Chequers. Mrs Thatcher, who has been known to clear the Commons tea-room with a click of an approaching stiletto, was coaxed into meeting the backbenchers by her private secretary, Ian Gow, since then, his painfully shy replacement, Michael Allison, let the tradition lapse. Now, with at home cards arriving in MPs' pigeon holes, she seems belatedly to be taking the initiative herself. One former Tory backbencher yesterday drew a mischievous parallel with the declining years of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's presidency: "Didn't he take to descending on ordinary Parisians for supper?"

### Men only

Disarmament reigns at the Hampstead Synagogue over moves to banish women from its mixed choir. For 94 years the synagogue has tolerated female singers in defiance of stricter tenets of the Orthodox faith stipulating segregation of the sexes. This free-thinking offshoot of the Jewish establishment which want to bring the choir into line with other members of the United Synagogue, Dr Isaac Levy, the acting minister, tells me, "Before 1939 at least half of London's synagogues had women in their choirs but they have been gradually disbanded. We are the last." The attempt to impose a male-only choir on Hampstead is criticized as archaic fundamentalism, but I understand that the Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, is among those in favour. The final decision will be taken by the congregation. In the meantime, the women sing on.

### Undermined

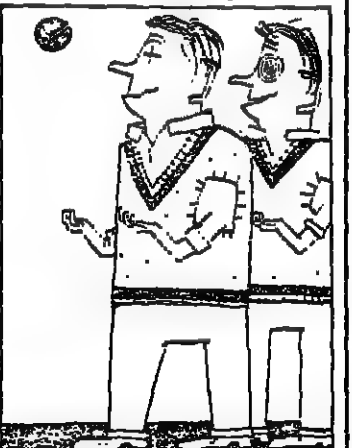
Two recently re-elected Labour councillors who cannot be accused of taking their jobs lightly are Merseyside's Felicity Dowling and Angela Birrell, of Camden. So passionate are their views on housing policy that they joined Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin MP for West Belfast, to voice their condemnation of the dilapidated Divis flats in Belfast. Ms Dowling's admirable concern will not carry much weight; she is about to be expelled from the party for membership of Militant.

© The National Liberal Club should consider a small reform. It is still replying to women's requests for overnight accommodation with the words "Dear Sir."

### Part work

I am loath to carry free plugs in this column but I feel obliged to report that the Oxford Union is about to mount a sponsored assault on the record for the least-ever debate. The motion: "that Heineken react to the party." Proceeds will go to Live Aid. I am confident that the participants will meet their eight-day target and that the record for an individual speech, which now stands at 22 hours, 26 minutes, will be suitably submerged. Speakers will include Max Hastings, new editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and Brenda Dean, leader of Sogat '82. In attendance: Norris McWhirter, former editor of the *Guinness Book of Records*, who would probably be happier if the motion were "Guinness is good for you."

BARRY FANTONI



"Which one are you catching?"

### Monstrous

Dutwich College's political society should be put in the picture. It has just invited Screaming Lord Sutch to lunch, sending the letter care of the *Times* office at Westminster. No, gentlemen, he is not one of our political staff.

### Figuring out

George Walden, the minister with responsibility for higher education, seems in need of some lessons in student economics. In an interview with *Oxford Student*, to be published next month, Walden tells student union president Matthew Taylor: "When I was at university I received the full grant and got £6 a week as a jazz drummer, and I've never been so well off in my life." Taylor, an Alliance member, reminds Walden that this was back in 1961 when the grant was worth over £2,200 in real terms. "It still is," said Walden. "No, the maximum is now £1,830." Walden (with a darting glance at his press officer): "Well, all right, it's about £2,000."

PHS

The South African government's decision to attack African National Congress centres in Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka has effectively destroyed the efforts of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to promote "dialogue" between Pretoria and the ANC. The group's careful preparation before its visits to South Africa, the avoidance of contact with the media and the status of its members meant that President Botha and his colleagues, at least initially, could not dispute the serious purpose of its mission.

Indeed, during the group's visit to South Africa last week, expectations were raised by the statement by the foreign minister, P. W. Botha, that there was a "potential chance that we can make progress in putting an end to violence." In retrospect, however, it is clear that the negotiating positions of both the government and the ANC were diametrically opposed: acceptance of the group's proposals to release Nelson Mandela and legalize the ANC in return for the latter's renunciation of the "armed struggle" assumed a fundamental change of attitudes and an erosion of the constraints that have traditionally dictated the responses of both President Botha and his ANC opponents. The cabinet is divided on the merits of releasing Mandela and lifting the ban on the ANC and well aware that to do so would profoundly anger right-wing Afrikaners. Moreover, Mandela free and denied a negotiating role would raise black expectations to fever pitch.

For the ANC, by contrast, negotiations can only be about ways and means of transferring power from white to black and, given the militant mood of its supporters in the townships, there could be no compromise on the principle of one man one vote in a unitary state.

But why then resort to dramatic military action to scupper the EPG's mission? A more subtle

## Botha's slap in the face for the West

by Jack Spence

strategy might have been to string the group along, hoping that the ANC itself would place insurmountable obstacles in the path of any agreement negotiated under the group's auspices. On the other hand, Pretoria may well have feared that ANC acceptance of a truce would have left it facing a difficult choice between entering into serious negotiations with the ANC or, alternatively, rejecting the proposals and earning widespread external disapproval as a consequence. Either way, the ANC would have gained at Pretoria's expense.

It is inconceivable that the decision to use force was taken without the approval and support of the state president. In the past the military have sometimes been accused of acting unilaterally outside the guidelines for intervention laid down by their civilian masters. But on this occasion the State Security Council, a body established in the early 1970s and given great weight and influence by President Botha, would have been the decisive influence in the decision to launch military strikes at the ANC abroad.

The council combines ministerial representatives from the departments of defence, foreign affairs and law and order with the state's key military advisers under President Botha's chairmanship.

There may well have been a fierce debate about the merits of military force between the defence establishment and the representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs who, under P. W. Botha's leadership, have tended to favour diplomatic rather than military solutions to South Africa's problems in the region as a whole.

That the military option was preferred suggests growing impatience on the part of senior military advisers as well as more right-wing cabinet representatives with the cautious policy initially adopted by the government towards the EPG's role.

The strikes against ANC targets in neighbouring capitals have, therefore, political rather than military significance. The resurgence in ANC guerrilla activity after the setback of the Nkomati accord of March 1984 (which denied the use of Mozambique as a launching pad for infiltration) is in part explained by the success with which the organization has stockpiled weapons inside South Africa and its capacity to draw on indigenous recruits for its operations.

The attack on Lusaka might also have been aimed at undermining President Kaunda's position, especially as he recently expressed

confidence in the EPG's role and has been critical of the ANC's reluctance to take its proposals seriously.

The attack on Zimbabwe is at first surprising: Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general of foreign affairs, claimed recently that "areas of common concern had thus far succeeded in producing a 'safety net' in relations between the two states; Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe prime minister, has been punctilious in avoiding provocative gestures or allowing the ANC to operate militarily from his country. However, as his meeting last week with Rajiv Gandhi of India illustrates, he has been in the forefront of Commonwealth leaders who have demanded comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. The attack on Harare may well have been meant as a reminder of South Africa's capacity to damage neighbouring states if external pressure mounts in the next few months.

Western governments, especially the British and American, will be dismayed by this latest display of South Africa's military might. The EPG's failure to carry out its mission successfully will help erode the middle ground which western conservatives have tried to hold in their efforts to avoid a resort to sanctions and at the same time find strategies for producing change which would avoid revolutionary upheaval over the longer term. For many both within and outside South Africa, the EPG's proposals represented at least a faint prospect for negotiated change. Their rejection by South Africa in this brutal, uncompromising manner demonstrates yet again the strength of domestic constraints over external incentives in the struggle to produce reform.

The author is Professor of Politics at Leicester University.

## Harry Judge asks the most important education question of all

## Who should run the schools?

In 1901 Sidney Webb wrote, "Our educational machinery in England has got into a notable mess." The following year a determined Conservative government pressed through a new framework for educational administration and policy making. It is that machinery which was, in all important respects, incorporated in the 1944 Act and still survives. In Britain, education has been a national service, locally administered.

Now, once again, it is in a notable mess. The Audit Commission's recent report added a sober accountant's emphasis to the debate. As a general election approaches, so surprisingly — the state of education climbs to the top of the agenda. At the same time, the struggle for the succession to Sir Keith Joseph becomes more public, so clarifying the issues. The battle is going to be within the parties, not between them, and the argument about the control of education rather than its content or standards.

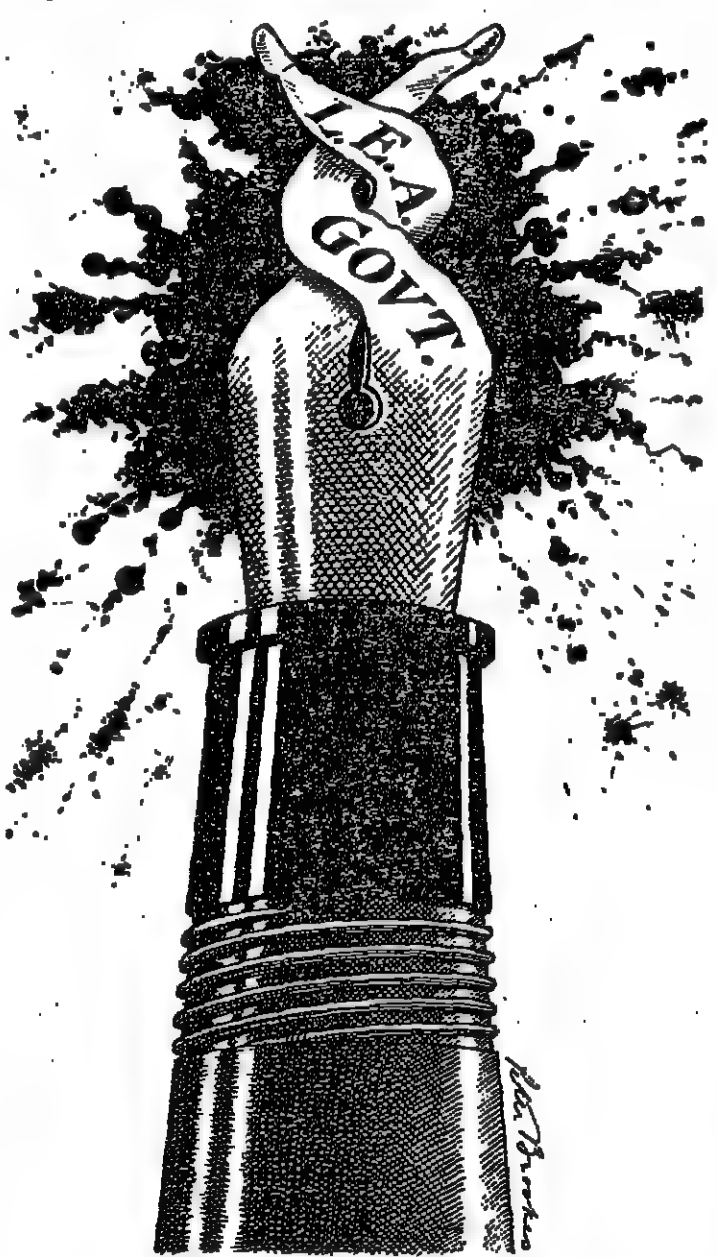
A generation ago, in 1964, the issues were clearer. A Labour government vigorously encouraged the local education authorities, who had managed the service since 1902, to introduce a national system of comprehensive schooling.

The partnership between government and local authorities was threatened in the 1960s in two ways. First, national policies — notably in the matter of comprehensives — were to override local preference. Secondly, politicians and others began to mutter that the partnership was getting altogether too cosy.

Now, 20 years later, the partnership system which was well enough adapted to an age of expansion has faltered at a time of contraction. Because of the declining birth rate there are fewer pupils in the schools, and the spare capacity cannot be painlessly removed.

I live in a city which has several hundred empty places in its upper schools alone and does not know what to do about them. So tensions rise between central government, which provides most of the cash, and local government, which spends it and grumbles about not having enough (which is true) and wastes what it has (which is also true).

Then, of course, there is the unremitting awfulness of the mood in schools and among teachers. The latter have per-



sued themselves, and there is plenty of evidence to hand, that they are undervalued. They are, to be sure, underpaid so that good people are deserting teaching or refusing to join its ranks in the first place. There is no crisis more urgent and deep-seated than this.

It is a bitter irony that the "action" taken by teachers diminishes still further the satisfactions and status of their work and progressively alienates public and parental sympathy. And, again, there is the fog of responsibility: the local education authorities employ the teachers but the

Secretary of State behaves as though he were their boss.

Whitehall and Westminster, since the beginning of the 1960s, have been aggressively imperialist, claiming more and more of the educational territory and becoming less certain as to whether or not they wish to be genuinely responsible for it. Both main parties assume that a national curriculum is required. They take it for granted that they should define it, possibly through quangos. They also take it for granted that it is their responsibility to decree what teachers should

know and how they should be trained. They claim to know better than elected LEAs how educational resources should be distributed at the grass roots.

A government which believes in deregulation has regulated and centralized. Its problem now is two-fold. On the one hand, it has claimed effective responsibility for the education service. Hereafter, if that service does not perform well there can be no other scapegoat, in future everybody will know whom to blame.

At the same time, government has correctly asserted that the balance of power and responsibility among the partners must be re-examined and re-adjusted. But it has proceeded to do so unilaterally, sweeping away checks and balances, the normal habits of consultation and compromise, abolishing bodies that threaten to show any independence. Partnerships can be changed only by agreement, and of that there has been little.

If Sidney Webb were to reappear, much of the landscape would be familiar to him. But there would be a puzzle yet to be resolved. The government has introduced a new agent into an already complex world of powers in an effort to get more of its own way. The Manpower Services Commission administers great chunks of education and training; its achievement is considerable, but ways must be found of integrating its effort with that of its older partners.

Faced with growing worries about newly acquired and imperfectly defined responsibilities, politicians must cast about for new solutions. So we hear talk of privatization and vouchers and, from closely allied camps, about a new system of "crown" schools — flagship schools run by the DES to show the rest of the system how to do things. That both suggestions can be made concurrently — less state power and more state power — indicates a degree of genuine perplexity.

Some time soon, the questions of where the lines of power should be drawn — between public and private, between Whitehall and County Hall, between one ministry (education) and another (training) — will need to be openly addressed. Until they are, there cannot be an agenda for educational change.

The author is director of the Department of Educational Studies, Oxford University.

## Still the same old leaking House

Collier spent a night in the lockup and next day was hauled before the Commons where he was reprimanded by the Speaker and discharged on the payment of fees.

His friend, Henry Crabb Robinson, recorded in his diary that he called on Collier in prison and found him in good spirits. He added: "Walter (John Walter II, the proprietor) did a very handsome thing by John Collier — he gave him a banknote for £50 saying he need not return the surplus after paying the fees and hoped it would be some compensation for the inconvenience he had suffered by his imprisonment." The fees amounted to about £15.

Between the two world wars, lobby correspondents became the chief source of information of what was going on within the Cabinet and in secret party meetings. It was an extension of gallery reporting and inevitably these journalists came under threat of punishment. Within my own experience, the threat of "priv-

ilege" was constantly in the background as I worked in the lobby. In the period 1962-63, when Harold Macmillan's premiership was under attack within the Conservative Party, David Wood, the *Times* political correspondent, was constantly under investigation by the party's hierarchy because of the accuracy of his reporting. The leaks from meetings of the 1922 Conservative backbenchers' committee proved highly embarrassing to the Tories and veiled threats of a breach of privilege were made by John Morrison (now Lord Margdale), its chairman.

The Tories at this time were in such a nervous state they even began to suspect that leaks from the 1922 Committee might be traced to bugging devices. Derek Marks, political correspondent of the *Daily Express*, was also a recipient of damaging leaks. The Tories searched the committee room for bugs and even investigated the possibility that someone in a room at St Thomas's Hospital across the Thames could be eavesdropping, with the aid of binoculars.

But the mystery was easily solved. If an MP is convinced that the public interest will be served by leaking, he leaks.

George Clark

Roger Scruton

## Fragrant whiffs of abroad

People are becoming less and less able to understand foreigners. The reason, I believe, is the lamentable tendency to rely on first-hand experience. Rather than read Herodotus or Plutarch at home, we drag our untrained senses through foreign cities and acquire not the first understanding of the people who live in them. Few modern Englishmen know the language; fewer still the history and culture of the places to which they travel. Their experience of foreigners is therefore without concepts, a bundle of pure impressions, in which the characters are schematic, hazy and unreal.

Only considerable culture and a haughty independence of mind can render travel intelligible. For most people, the disjointed experience of foreign parts sinks rapidly into the waste of consciousness, to lie there in disordered and unmeaning fragments, like shells collected on an empty holiday.

Travel narrows the mind, providing a surfeit of impressions and a dearth of interpretations. Sometimes, however, a meaning emerges, and sometimes this meaning is the aim. For instance, you might make a pilgrimage to some holy place — or a journey to those with whom your destiny is somehow mingled. Nevertheless, failing those laudable purposes, it is better by far to remain at home, studying the language, the thought and the customs of strangers, and dreaming of their habitats with the aid of a large cigar.

It is not easy to act so wisely, it is partly because cigars are so dear. When the experience of concentrated wanderlust is priced at £3 a time, we are tempted to travel in search of cheaper satisfactions, just as we used to travel in search of wine. As a matter of fact, travel may very well be justified by this consideration. For British citizens are able to bring home 50 cigars free of tax. Since you may save up to £3 on the price of each smoke, you can often end up paying for the journey. The important thing, therefore, is to ensure that your friends and your places of pilgrimage are located in areas where decent cigars are still obtainable.

Roughly speaking, there are two such areas. The first consists of all those places where Cuban cigar makers, driven from their homes by communism, have settled down to their old employment; the second of those places which import the shoddier but still acceptable cigars that continue to be made in Cuba. While Cuba remains communist, a first-rate cigar will be unobtainable: the choice, therefore, lies between a craftsman-like cigar produced from second-hand materials, and first-class materials hammered into rough but smokeable cylinders of proletarian poison.

If it is the communist product that appeals to you, then there is no need to travel so far as Cuba. At Warsaw airport, for example, you can buy Cuban cigars so cheaply as to save up to £100 on a single purchase. Since this amounts to 70 per cent of the air fare, and since you can make up the remaining 30 per cent by exchanging Leith's or Wilson's for the charming old

Basilik on the Stary Rynek, you could spend your next festive weekend in Warsaw at no cost, and with great benefit to your subsequent mental composure.

It has to be said, however, that the Cuban cigars available in communist countries are not so good as the best of those that are made from Caribbean leaf elsewhere. Now, of all the places where the Cuban diaspora has settled, by far the most interesting is New York. In lower Manhattan you can find on almost every block a den, often no wider than a newspaper kiosk, but usually stretching back into a long and fragrant inner recess, where the members of a family work at the long leaves stacked and graded on the benches beside them. These leaves come from Dominica, Guatemala and El Salvador and lack the flavour of their Cuban rivals. The good patriots who roll them into small coronas will not hesitate to remind you of their defects. Nevertheless, the product is smooth, delicate and lively, and at a dollar a time, also cheap enough to pay for the journey back to London.

For half that price, however, you can obtain a presentable cigar from the bulk distributors. By far the best of these is the New York firm of JR Cigars, on East 45th Street. Here, in addition to seconds, every quality and variety of non-Cuban cigar is available at prices that can be matched by no West European airport. Simply to open the door of this shop, and to be swamped by the heady aroma of fermentation, is to discover a justification for the market economy far stronger than any meted in the works of Friedman or Hayek. JR Cigars is the very heart, the nub, the spirit of New York — the place where an industry, driven by madness and cruelty from its natural home, finds profit for itself and pleasure for mankind in the pure thrill of buying and selling. To look around this shop, piled to the ceiling with boxes from Jamaica, Dominica, Honduras, Mexico, Guatemala, the Philippines, and from every point of North America, is to be confronted with an extraordinary proof of the power of the free economy — the power that comes from pure permission.

An industry that by rights should have died entirely thrives in abundance, finding new raw materials, new distributors, new producers and new purchasers, and finding also that life-enhancing rush to the centre which has made New York the place where all that is exchangeable may be obtained for its market price.

In JR Cigars the customer may also buy the very best of Jamaican smokes, matured in humid chambers for a year or more. For just two dollars he can acquire a forest of symbols, a paradise garden, a lake of dreams. Furnished with these self-contained adventures of the imagination, he could survive at home for 50 days without the faintest desire for travel. For such a result, the journey is almost excusable.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

## A midsummer night out

As a guide for visitors to London, here is a checklist of some of the best West End musicals.

*Time*: An extravaganza based on the history of the best-selling American news weekly, with a stunning performance by Lord Olivier as Henry Luce, and Cliff Richard in good form as the American tourist who dares to come to Europe and get a ticket for the show. There is a show-stopping number: "A stitch in Time stops the pages falling out". *Chess*: A stunning musical based on what to most people must be a very abstruse philosophical question: can Tim Rice write a best-selling musical without two people called Lloyd Webber? The answer is, yes — with two Swedish people whose names we can't remember. Show-stopping number: "In the Heat of the Knight".

*American Express*: Fantastic musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber, based on the credit card system. The whole theatre has been turned into the inside of a Natwest cashpoint, and the whole plot revolves around the race to get your card out again before it has been swallowed by the system. Best song: "Visa some of my favourite things".

*Darts*: An amazing musical based on a game which will be a mystery to most people, the mystery being: who would want to watch a game of darts? The tension grows and grows as the audience wonders whether the twenty-foot-long dart poised in the balcony will actually get to the stage. Our advice: don't sit in the stalls.

*Time*: An extravaganza based on the British prison system. Lord Olivier is stunning as a prison governor, or at least a huge photograph of a prison governor, and Cliff Richard is impressive as the first-time offender who asks for 39 previous LPS to be taken into account. Don't miss the interval!

*Rowan*: Rowan Atkinson as the only West End star named after a small, stunted tree. Andrew and His Amazing Technological Stage Set: a stunning musical which poses the question: can a West End musical without Elaine Page

succeed? but does not answer it.

*Mattinee*: a show-stopping musical based on the classic book, *Mattinee on the Bounty*, starring David Essex, the only top performer in the West End named after the least popular county in England.

*La Cage aux Merveilles*: a heart-warming, hilarious, tear-jerking musical based on a victim of the French Revolution who hopes to escape the guillotine by dressing up as a woman. Denis Quilley very good as the scaffold. There is a show-stopping number called "Rowan Wasn't Built in a Day", which probably comes from some other musical altogether.

*Cribbage*: a stunning musical built round the game of the same name, and posing the eternal question: How do you stop those little pegs falling out of those little holes? Lord Olivier very good as the King of Spades (on video).

*Time*: heart-stopping musical based on the attempt of the demon Accurist to get control of the British Telecom recorded time message. Lord Olivier is magnificent as a large cardboard cut-out of a clock, and Cliff Richard is very fetching as a crossed line. Best number: "The Last Syllable of Recorded Time".

*Across from the Garden of Allah*: correction, Nigel Hawthorne as another West End star named after a small, stunted tree.

*Rice*: a stunning musical based on the most teasing philosophical question of all: how do you manage to get rice well cooked without it going sticky? Tim Curry stars — sorry, stars.

*Time*: a stunning musical based on the life of Tim Rice. Lord Olivier is outstanding as the ghost of Wicken, Cliff Richard is quite impressive fifth wicket down (though suspect outside the leg stump), and Elaine Page mops up the tail-enders. Rowan Atkinson's imitation of a tottering ball is the best thing of its kind. (If you are not too keen on musicals and would rather see a play, send for our alternative London listing: *The Play Now On in the West End*).





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

## RAID AGAINST REASON

In his television speech to the nation on Thursday, President P. W. Botha issued a not unfamiliar warning that South Africa would use force against the agents of violence. The early morning raids against suspected African National Congress (ANC) targets in three front-line states might be seen through his eyes as fulfilling that pledge. But the operation, the most comprehensive yet conducted by his beleaguered government, stimulates the question — why?

The attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana may place some obstacles before both the ANC and the countries whose territories it uses — with or without their blessing. But this effect is likely to be outweighed by the diplomatic condemnation it will earn for Pretoria from a shocked and angry world. None of this can have come as a surprise to Mr. Botha.

One explanation, then, is that the raid continues the "thump and talk" approach that has characterized the programme of internal reform pursued by the Botha regime. On the one hand, he talks to the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group (EPG) and announces a scheme to give blacks a say in central government. On the other, he darkly warns outsiders against interfering in the future of his country and "thumps" the "agents of violence." Whenever he moves forward, he has to look back — at the ultra-right wing just behind him. There is an argument, however Machiavellian, that actions like that of yesterday might be justified in the long-term if they enable him to continue (and perhaps even accelerate) the programme of reform.

But will it have that result? The reaction in the Commons yesterday, and that by the Organization for African Unity, confirmed that the most immediate effect will be to amplify the clamour for economic sanctions — a clamour which has recently been stilled by the renewal of diplomatic activity. It will prove deeply embarrassing to a number of countries, notably Britain — linked through the Commonwealth to the three states attacked. Mr. Botha is unlikely to lose much sleep over that — and he must have calculated that Britain will still resist any call by Europe and the Commonwealth for sanctions, damaging to our own economy.

On the face of it, however, yesterday's operation is likely to diminish the chance of the EPG's enabling the kind of dialogue between black and white in South Africa that should be Mr. Botha's objective. To carry out a military operation on this scale when the EPG members are still in Southern Africa would seem to be self-destructive. As President Botha has clearly considered himself, one returns to the question — why?

A possible explanation is that the Group has already done its work. Might it be that the EPG has already negotiated with Pretoria the release of Nelson Mandela — the glittering prize which last week seemed to lie within its grasp? If so, it is arguable that Mr. Botha would need to carry out a raid of such audacious disregard for the international community in order to manoeuvre Mandela's release past sceptical right-wing Boers. That is the optimistic read-

ing. A more pessimistic one is that Pretoria has been coaxed against its better judgement into a Mandela deal and is looking for a chance to wriggle out of it. After yesterday's raids, it would seem most unlikely that the ANC would render up a statement renouncing violence — of the kind that Pretoria would need to balance the release of Mandela. Mr. Botha could then turn to the rest of the world and explain that the arrangement had fallen through. The ANC, he would say, had withdrawn from their part of the bargain.

Such speculation might seem desperately far-fetched. But the action against the three front-line states, particularly Zambia whose president Kenneth Kaunda had been trying to cast himself in the role of a leading peacemaker, is hard to explain in other terms. Even if one allows for his ultra-conservatism, one has to question the need for him to go quite so far. And it is difficult to imagine that the president, who is nothing if not tough-minded, was pressured into action by his own military.

Without firm evidence of a deeper purpose than a mere act of reprisal against the ANC, South Africa's action must be strongly deplored. At best it has halted or slowed down the diplomatic progress that recently looked possible. At worst it could sever the lifeline which is still being offered to the South Africans as they slither towards the abyss. If President Botha is still dedicated to the policy of "thump and talk", he had better start talking again — and quickly.

## OUR PRIVILEGE

Today *The Times* stands trial before the House of Commons for the publication of a report that highlighted the dangers of waste from nuclear power stations. Last December's revelation by our lobby reporter, Mr. Richard Evans, that an all-party committee of MPs considered disposal sites for radioactive waste to be "primitive in the extreme" ensured that a discussion that would otherwise have been carried on in the greatest possible obscurity was, in fact, conducted in the open.

In any circumstances it would have felt curious five months later to be being judged for an act that so clearly concerned the public interest and was so equally clearly in the best traditions of journalism. But that, after recent experiences at Sellafield and in the still black shadow of Chernobyl, we are still liable to be restricted from the House of Commons for publishing that report is almost past comprehension.

Others clearly find it uncomfortable too. It is now more than a week since the Privileges Committee of the House of Commons recommended that for six months Mr. Evans be banned from the House (and *The Times* lose a lobby ticket) as a punishment for disclosing a draft report of the Select Committee on the Environment. During that time we have found support from many parliamentarians, from friends (and those not

usually so friendly) in the press. Even making the extraordinary effort of disregarding the subject matter and its sudden and savage impingement on the life of Europe, there has appeared a broad consensus that an institution whose proceedings have been prematurely disclosed should look first to the disclosure of the information and not to the receiver of it. Someone gave the report to *The Times*. He or she is not being punished because he or she has not been detected.

The case against Mr. Evans is manifestly unjust. If one were to take a straw-poll amongst journalists, MPs who talk to journalists, civil servants who talk to MPs — indeed anyone who takes part in the political discourse that keeps the governed informed about their governors — there would be an overwhelming majority to reject the Privileges Committee's decision.

Today, however, the whole House of Commons has the opportunity to decide. We ought to feel confident. But while MPs may individually be models of common sense, and may talk much sense when they discuss matters of nuclear safety, they can be afflicted by strange corporate maladies when they come together to discuss themselves. And it is themselves, their privacies and their privileges that they are discussing today. The publication of the Select Committee's draft report con-

stituted a clear breach of parliamentary privilege under rules that go back at least to the beginning of the nineteenth century. These are rules that are now almost invariably unused and in general disrepute. They should form no part of a modern parliament's equipment for monitoring the administration of the country. Select Committees seek to look behind the closed doors of Whitehall. They ought not to revel in the habits of obsessive secrecy that they find therein.

Some secrecy is necessary to all institutions. No newspaper should be so naive as to think it can be (or should be) otherwise. Opening up government is never simple. As one piece of government is opened another takes its most sensitive functions and closes itself away behind new doors.

But secrecy has a permanent tendency to extend itself. It has an equal disinclination to cut itself back. The battle for greater openness in government can never be finally won. But archaic, self-serving secrecy can be fought. Its necessity can be put under constant question.

It is our privilege to do the fighting. It is our privilege to ask the questions. And if secrecy is required by a Select Committee (or any other committee) it can be ensured by the simple act of keeping its members' mouths shut and not by pursuing the reporter who kept his ears open.

## A VOTE FOR EDUCATION

A number of amendments have been tabled for today's debate in the House of Lords on the Education Bill. They are designed to prohibit political indoctrination in primary and secondary schools and to require a balanced approach to teaching politically contentious subjects.

The amendments, considered together, have the support of a broad cross-bench coalition from Baroness Cox on the Conservative side through the independent Lord Annan to the SDP's Lord Harris of Greenwich. The signs are that most of the non-payroll Conservative peers look favourably upon them. A Gallup poll conducted recently for Policy Research Associates suggests that almost two-thirds of the general public are also in sympathy with their broad drift. The Government, however, resists the amendments.

The point at issue is not a major educational topic in the modern sense. That is to say, it does not require large public expenditures. It may not affect the great majority of children (though the extent of biased

teaching is uncertain.) But it is a major point of principle.

Political indoctrination is objectionable not because it concerns politics — politics in the broad sense cannot be banished from the classroom — but because indoctrination is the opposite of education.

A teacher of history, for instance, will inevitably have to deal with topics that are still politically contentious. But how partisan aspects of such subjects should be taught is crucial. A teacher who conveys the view that there is only one valid way of thinking about political questions is not educating his pupils. He is indoctrinating them into a particular political tradition. And a subject like "peace studies", as it is taught in some schools, carries within itself and within its terminology a set of attitudes which determine what the pupil should conclude rather than encouraging him to consider the various opposing arguments. The very title "peace studies" is an example of the propagandist's art which genu-

ine education should seek to dissect and demystify.

No-one who favours education, then, could oppose the intention behind the amendments. Those who oppose the amendments themselves accordingly argue that they are either unnecessary or unenforceable.

It is said, for instance, that there is no evidence of political indoctrination in schools. But the complaints of parents reported in an earlier Lords debate, and the declared intention of some teachers to offset the alleged right-wing bias of "the media", are evidence that indoctrination is at least a danger to guard against. These claims might be exaggerated. If so, what harm is done by prohibiting a non-existent danger? Similarly, if classroom indoctrination is too protean an evil to prohibit with complete effectiveness, a declaratory legal provision might nonetheless deter it.

In short, there is no good reason to resist the amendments. If Ministers persist in doing so, their Lordships have cause to override them.

## Towards a new incomes policy?

From Professor Emeritus Sir Henry Phelps Brown, FBA

Sir, The last year's rise in wage rates and earnings in the private sector shows that the shift of negotiations from the industry to the firm or plant has not brought the expected flexibility. Managers under competitive pressure have reached settlements that raised their costs more than their competitors' because, in their judgement, resistance would have been more costly still. It would have been so because of the strength of their employees' expectations.

An annual rise, bringing compensation for the rise in the cost of living together with some improvement in real terms, has come to seem part of the natural order, so much so that it is felt to be a moral entitlement. Because it is looked for so confidently, the employees in any one firm believe that if they do not get it, others will. They are therefore prepared to press their claim with all the fervour of a just cause.

Their managers, for their own part, must reflect that if they hold

out, others will not. The devolution of negotiations is offset by the spontaneous coordination of expectations.

It is unlikely that expectations formed and ratified by long experience will be changed sufficiently by propaganda. Even an increasing margin of unemployment may do little to change the expectations of the majority who lose their jobs, any more than it has done hitherto.

We have to ask whether our existing arrangements are compatible with the aims of maintaining our competitive power and restoring employment. Uncoordinated negotiations are at the mercy of coordinated expectations.

Measures of centralisation would require intervention by government, and innovation, that would arouse misgivings and opposition, but it is hard to see how we can escape from our present course of self-destruction without bold measures.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY PHELPS BROWN,  
16 Bradmore Road,  
Oxford.

## Tax on endeavour

From Mr Sydney Shenton

Sir, Your leader, "Electoral warning" (May 10) examined in detail and with some perception the reasons for a solid anti-Government vote. It is most surprising that immediately a constructive contribution to the debate from the Leader of the House is made Mr Biffen should be accused of offering a delayed-action poison pill.

The simplistic general supply-side theory, having had some success in America, is now the avowed successor to monetarism. Most informed observers are of the opinion that in our different and smaller economy significant general tax reductions will be highly unlikely to have the same dynamic effect as in the USA and dissipation on consumer goods and imports will be damaging rather than beneficial.

Pound for pound investment in properly evaluated investment in the infrastructure and in the health and educational area is certain to bring more immediate and quantifiable returns in employment and efficiency.

It is clear, as John Biffen pointed out, it would be self-defeating if such funding was spent in unjustifiable pay increases. With proper scrutiny and rejection of invidious and biased comparative pay studies the Government can ensure this does not occur.

Surely to anyone wishing to preserve the achievements since

1979 it will be clear that nothing will solidify opposition and tactical voting against the Conservative candidate more than to give general large tax concessions.

A leader's decision alone, however inspired and authoritative to some, is simply not sufficient. Too much is at stake.

Sincerely,  
SYDNEY SHENTON,  
95 The Crescent,  
Stockport, Cheshire,  
May 12.

## Unacceptable face?

From Mr P. L. Triscott

Sir, Could there be some "mole" or "fifth-columnist" in the Department of Health and Social Security who decides to release at this time details of the Government's plans to reduce by half the help to be given to the unemployed who run into arrears with their mortgage interest payments (report, May 16). This at a time when the Government is already under criticism for its apparent uncaring attitude.

Surely this is no time to exacerbate further the present mood in the country by bringing forward administrative plans which would be better forgotten or left until the outcome of the next general election.

Yet another case of the Government shooting itself in the foot? Yours faithfully,  
P. L. TRISCOTT,  
Beggar's Road,  
Seaview,  
Isle of Wight,  
May 16.

## Power and pay

From Mr George W. Rufford

Sir, Staff in the electricity supply industry have rejected a pay offer of 6.2 per cent, almost double the retail price index. Union leaders say that growth in sales and staff reductions entitle them to demand that the proposed inflationary offer should be increased.

Unit labour costs, driven by inflationary settlements, have risen sharply since the seventies. Between 1975 and 1984 gross hourly manual pay increased by 30 per cent compared with 8 per cent for workers in manufacturing. There is clear evidence that whatever improvements there may have been in labour productivity most of the benefits have gone to the staff and not the customers.

It is also clear that the cost of a unit of electricity is largely made up of a series of labour cost inputs (in one financial form or another) from the coal face to the meter terminal. It is, therefore, excessive pay settlements in mining and electricity supply which inflated the price of electricity by 21 per cent in real terms between 1975 and 1984.

## Chernobyl disaster

From Mr Nigel Austin

Sir, Strikingly absent from most commentaries following the Chernobyl incident has been an appreciation of the moral aspects of long-term radiation hazards. By using nuclear power, we are charging future generations with significant responsibilities.

Not only are we obliging them to live with, and continue to clear up, the mess occasioned by such disasters, but even in the case of those nuclear power stations which do not happen to have accidents, we are committing them for centuries to keeping a safe watch over our toxic radioactive waste.

Considerations of relative energy costs are irrelevant. The moral imperative is clear. We are not entitled to put at risk those who are yet unborn. Yours faithfully,  
N. AUSTIN,  
62 Mellstock Avenue,  
Dorchester, Dorset,  
May 14.

From Professor O. L. Wade

Sir, I agree with Mr Ian Lloyd's assessment (May 15) of the need to continue development of nuclear power generation. There is an additional argument that should appeal to conservationists: coal and oil need to be conserved.

They are the raw materials the chemical engineers of a hundred years from now will need.

Our great-grandchildren will blame us if these important materials are wasted now. I am, yours sincerely,  
O. L. WADE,  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Principal,  
The University of Birmingham,  
May 15.

This is a symptom of a disease common to and highly centralised corporate structures with few market-place disciplines. The central bargaining charade, which inextricably links all the big State enterprises, has meant that similar excessive pay rises have gone to those with the power to deprive the customer of an essential service. The cost to the nation? More than 100,000 jobs and over £1 billion per annum in inefficiency.

Only a creative decentralization of management and trade union power which establishes regional or local wage bargaining will arrest this spiral of inflationary unit labour costs.

The present negotiations are not confined to power station staff. The outcome will largely determine the pay of 130,000 staff throughout the electricity supply industry. A 1 per cent rise in pay means £17.5 million from the customer's purse.

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE RUFFORD,  
High Trees,  
Great Bealings,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk,  
May 15.

## Crown immunity

From Mr R. T. Oerton

Sir, In a case reported in your Law Report for May 6, a tenant alleged that his landlords had failed to comply with sections 32 and 33 of the Housing Act 1961. These sections apply to short leases of dwelling-houses and impose upon landlords a duty to repair the structure and exterior of the property, and to look after installations for the supply of water, gas and electricity and for sanitation and heating.

In this instance the landlords were the Department of Transport and they argued that, since they were a department of the Crown, they were not bound by this very elementary duty. Their argument succeeded.

I make no assumptions about the merits of this particular case, but surely a thorough review of the patchwork immunities of the Crown is overdue. It may be that the Sovereign in her personal capacity should continue to be immune from ordinary process, but it is really intolerable that basic statutory duties such as those in the Housing Act cannot be enforced against a body like the Department of Transport merely because it can claim to represent the Crown.

It is no use saying that such bodies always behave so impeccably that their actions need not be subject to the laws which bind the rest of us. I do not believe it. But the question is not for them or me but for the courts to answer. Why should they not do so?

Yours faithfully,  
R. T. OERTON,  
84 Burghley Road, NW5,  
May 7.

## Alone, alone, all alone...

From the Reverend Ian A. Richardson

Sir, An easy majority of the cars clogging the M25 (photograph, May 16) appear to have only one occupant, presumably fuming at all the other inconsiderate lancers who won't arrange to carry passengers, even at peak times.

Cui bono?  
Yours faithfully (and just as culpably),  
IAN A. RICHARDSON,  
679 Hertford Road,  
Enfield, Middlesex,  
May 16.

From Mr John Ryan  
Sir, On page 16 of Tuesday, May 13, you feature 5,000 unsold Austin Rover cars and the comments of the disconsolate salesman. Today, May 16, you show "crawling anger on the clogged M25".

No motorway system can hope to cope with the ever-increasing numbers of vehicles dumped upon it; it is like filling a limited number of buckets with an unlimited quantity of sand. Viewing the matter in this light surely we should be grateful for the unsold Montegos.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN RYAN,  
12 Airfield Gardens, W8,  
May 16.

From Mr Gary K. Pearman  
Sir, I read with interest your report (May 16) on the clogged M25 and the ways in which pressure could be relieved.

Remodelling the junctions, changing traffic management arrangements and adding a fourth lane are the three options put forward, but I would like to suggest a fourth. How about one lane each way given over to a rapid transit system with other public transport connections?

The motorist is subsidised to the tune of millions of pounds with road scheme improvements; surely subsidy of a public transport system would benefit all, not just the one-occupant car drivers shown in your picture. Environmentally, high density motor traffic can never be a success.

Yours faithfully,  
GARY K. PEARMAN,  
32 Lipson Road,  
St. Jude's,  
Plymouth, Devon,  
May 16.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. M. Walton

Sir, Your picture (May 16) of stationary cars on the M25 illustrates that private cars are very numerous. What it does not show is that they are dangerous, killing more than 5,000 and injuring more than 300,000 people a year.

If there were this number of accidents in trains or buses there would be a public outcry and questions in Parliament.

Future generations will condemn us for our refusal to recognise the danger, just as we condemn the Victorians for their slums.

I remain, Sir, yours sadly,  
H. C. M. WALTON,  
346 Woodstock Road,  
Oxford,  
May 16.

## Paper chase

From Mr John R. Talbot

Sir, In common with most people I am accustomed to receiving a regular supply of "junk" mail, but my ration this morning (May 8) consisted of what must be regarded as the absolute nadir of its kind: it was a begging letter from Mr Neil Kinnock.

The packet contained a four-page letter, a heart-rending pamphlet about Labour Party poverty, a sponsorship form/bankers' order, and a Freepost reply envelope.

As it was correctly addressed I was moved to wonder how on earth my particulars could have found their way on to a Labour Party mailing list: whatever follies I may have committed during my 42 years of enfranchisement, membership of, or any form of attachment to, the Labour Party is something I have managed to avoid.

The answer was candidly provided in a PS which for sheer effrontery must be unsurpassed in the political arena. I quote:

Where did we get your name from? A number of organizations make their mailing lists available, and we have used one to reach you. We know nothing about you or your political affiliations, apart from your name and address and the type of product or service you have purchased in the past.

The mind boggles! But leaving aside the many other questions arising, let it suffice to question the ethics of any commercial undertaking which would pass personal customer information to any political organization; it obviously is too much to expect that it is also illegal.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN R. TALBOT,  
18 Blackburne Close,  
Warrington, Cheshire,  
May 8.

## Trouble at V&A

From Mr Alan Schneider

Sir, You report today (May 14) that Sir Roy Strong has told MPs that recent accidents at the Victoria and Albert Museum would not have happened if the Government had fulfilled its responsibility regarding maintenance.

The fact that maintenance has been neglected is one matter; to say that this caused the smashing of the Algard bust, and that such an event could occur again, is nonsense.

Yours sincerely,  
ALAN SCHNEIDER,  
163 Green Lanes, N16

## ON THIS DAY

MAY 20 1913

The Royal Horticultural Society, founded in 1804 at the instigation of Mr Thomas Andrew Knight and Sir Joseph Banks, decided after their spring show in 1911 to look for more space. Two years later they found it.

## CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's great spring show opens at noon today in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea. It is the first of a series which has succeeded the famous Temple shows, and at the first glance the magnificence of the show reflects the prosperous condition of horticulture in this country. The first Temple show, that of 1888, was the first movement indicating the turn of the tide in the Royal Horticultural Society's affairs.

The Society then consisted of only 1,108 Fellows and was on the verge of bankruptcy, but under the presidency of Sir Trevor Lawrence and the secretaryship of the Rev. W. Wilks there has been a steady improvement, and today the Society numbers 14,000 Fellows and has investments amounting to £70,000. Favourable as were the Temple Gardens as a show site, and generous as were the members of the Inner Temple always in their hospitality, there can be no doubt that the site has been outgrown. As compared with the last show there in 1911, the entries are twice as numerous and the space covered thrice as large.

A great advantage of the new arrangements is the scenic effect it gives to the show as a whole. On entering the great tent one is struck by the brilliant masses of azaleas and rhododendrons, the profusion of roses and carnations, and the wealth of the great bank of orchids which, facing east and west, runs almost the whole length of the tent. These colour masses are one of the features of the show and link up with the chimeras, calceolarias, gladiolus and gorgeous annuals of our great seed houses, Messrs Carter, Suttons, Webb etc.

The orchid-like schizanthus was very well done this year. Mrs Borev's plants being particularly noteworthy. The scented-leaved pelargoniums seem to have received encouragement through the trials of the Society now in progress.

## ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A Criticism of its Work.  
To the Editor of *The Times*.

Sir, The committee of the Royal Horticultural Society meet every fortnight and bestow awards and certificates with lavish hands, and in its garden at Wisley trials of florists' plants are constantly being held, but is it doing anything to increase our knowledge of the wild species, which are the basis of all florists' work? Except in the matter of range of colour, entirely new forms of garden plants can seldom be raised as the result of artificial cross fertilization without the introduction of some new species.

The floral committee is composed almost entirely of the trade element, which is not unreasonably inclined to consider it of the greatest importance that a plant should be such as will make a great effect at a show and sell well. The nurseryman seldom finds it worth his while to raise hybrids. He leaves this work to amateurs and is content to buy the showiest results and then to propagate them.

Research on one genus of garden plants and reference to the original authors of the specific names in use has shown that the usual nomenclature is frequently erroneous, and there is no reason to suppose that the genus in question has suffered more than any other from the vagaries of local botanists.

We should expect that the Royal Horticultural Society would be at some pains to see that all plants exhibited under its aegis should be correctly named, and that if, as is undoubtedly the case, much confusion existed among the species of such a popular garden genus as saxifraga, for example, some attempt would be made in the garden at Wisley to grow specimens of all the species and to see that they were correctly named. Instead of this, the Society allows the exhibition of plants under any fantastic name that the exhibitor chooses to attach to them, so long as the name is not already in use for another plant.

If few botanical gardens, with its many activities, its smoky atmosphere, and its marauding invasions of suffragettes and others, cannot undertake the work of dealing with the species that underlie our garden plants, surely it is incumbent on the Royal Horticultural Society to devote some small part of its energies and income to work which must lead to the real progress of horticulture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. R. DYKES

Charterhouse, Godalming

## Signs of the times

From Mr Raymond Parkin

Sir, Thirty years ago you published a letter in which I asked: "Will you encourage your readers to record, for our enlightenment and for the benefit of future historians, personal examples of significant signs of our times?"

I cited a retiring major-general, attending a rehabilitation course, who said: "What I am learning about paper-hanging, painting, and household repairs will be worth a year's extra pension." Was it?

Times — and *The Times* — have changed. What about today's signs of the times? Are we still rehabilitating majors-general?

RAY PARKIN,  
April Cottage,  
22 Botley Road,  
Burridge,  
Southampton.







## THE ARTS

Television  
Medium  
cool

As a medium, television is multifarious and dynamic: as a topic for its own consideration, it tends to be uniformly inert. The problem lies in regarding "television" as a cultural monolith to rank with other such unscalable mirages as "the novel". The simple fact that individual viewers enjoy individual programmes and disengage others renders most would-be-comprehensive discussion nugatory.

Channel 4's new series *Open the Box* shows early signs of scratching the mould, if not actually breaking it. The introductory sequence of video vamping was echoed in the collage-like assemblage of the programme itself, which (perhaps inadvertently) seemed to mimic the channel-hopping in which we indulge when nothing in particular takes our fancy for very long.

The most directly informative sequence of last night's opener, *Part of the Furniture*, was the testimony of CEBG officials charged with regulating the power supply at the close of popular programmes: the least engaging concerned an experiment in which 20 households suffered the intrusion of a device which filmed them whenever they switched on; subsequently, they were filmed watching themselves watching television.

The results, though inconsequential, provided rich pickings for the professional media observers, and also for those who enjoy observing these observers. The experimental psychologist Dr Peter Collet claimed, risibly enough, that his work was "refuting received wisdoms" about everyday viewing, and continued, with no discernible hint of self-parody, "There are instances of using it as wallpaper". Well yes, millions of "instances" every night.

Few would dispute the proposition that in most families the television set stands as a surrogate for something else, though perhaps less for the flickering coal-fire suggested here than for the ideal granny whose variable prattle can instantly be cut by means of "what one 'media consultant' chose to call 'a medieval symbol of authority'" — otherwise known as the auto-changer.

The same earnest thinker later made the definitive statement that "it is in the viewing of television that meaning is made". Not having a clue what this itself might mean, one could only reach for the medieval symbol at one's side and stand by for better things.

Martin Cropper

Cannes Film Festival: David Robinson assesses the prize-winners  
Goldcrest strikes gold for Britain

The current international status of British cinema was handsomely confirmed by the awards of the Cannes jury, announced at the gala closing ceremony last night. Roland Joffé's *The Mission* won the Golden Palm, one of the world's most valued awards, as well as a special prize to the director from the French Commission on Technical Aspects of Cinema: while Bob Hoskins shared the Best Actor prize for his role as an ex-con who becomes minder-driver to a classy prostitute in Neil Jordan's *Mona Lisa*.

The prizes for *The Mission* can only enhance the apparently very healthy commercial prospects of this spectacular production — which will be reassuring to its producers, Goldcrest, after the disastrous financial performance of their earlier big-budget historical epic, *Revolution*.

The jury evidently reached its decision only after a very hard debate, with a strong minority fighting for Andrei Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice*, which received the Special Grand Prix of the Jury. Tarkovsky's film, which had generally a much more favourable critical reaction than the British entry, also received the International Critics' prize "for the mastery and the nobility of his message" and the prize of the Ecumenical Jury which called it "a poetic vision of a threatened world where man seeks spirituality to survive".

Additionally the film's cinematographer Sven Nykvist won the award for Best Artistic Contribution. Nykvist, best known for his work with Ingmar Bergman, described in Cannes his experience in shooting the unforgettable final scene of the film, the burning of a wooden house. The entire sequence had to be filmed with a single camera in the ten minutes it took for the building to be consumed. On the first take, the camera jammed; and the set had to be rebuilt.

Three major Soviet directors were in competition, but only one of their films was made in the USSR. Both Andrei Konchalovsky (*Runaway Train*) and Tarkovsky have publicly declared the difficulty (in Tarkovsky's case, impossibility) of working at home. The Soviet entry proper was Sergei Bondarchuk's *Boris Godunov* (not the opera). A bastion of the establishment, Bondarchuk gained notoriety at Cannes three years ago when, as a member of the jury, he ferociously opposed an award for Tarkovsky's *Nostalgia*.

This year's competition brought the two men once again into direct confrontation: but, while Tarkovsky showed a work of genius, *Boris Godunov* had audiences fleeing for the exits. Bondarchuk deploys all the massive resources of the Soviet cinema — great sets, crowds, costumes, meticulous antiquarian reconstruction — to create a monument of deathly tedium.

There was at least no lack of life or wit in the Australian entry, Bruce Beresford's *Fringe Dwellers*; but it was finally too hastily and casually put together to make the impact the subject merited. Beresford describes the life of an aboriginal family living



The poetic vision of Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice*: beaten for the Golden Palm only after a battle among the jury

## LEADING AWARDS

**GOLDEN PALM:** *The Mission* (Britain, director Roland Joffé)

**SPECIAL GRAND PRIX OF THE JURY:** *The Sacrifice*

(Sweden, Andrei Tarkovsky)

**SPECIAL JURY PRIZE:** *Thérèse* (France, Alain Cavalier)

**BEST ACTOR:** Bob Hoskins (*Mona Lisa*, Britain) and Michel

Blanc (*Tenue de soirée*, France)

**BEST ACTRESS:** Barbara Sukowa (*Rosa Luxemburg*, West

Germany) and Fernanda Torres (*Speak to Me of Love*, Brazil)

**BEST DIRECTOR:** Martin Scorsese (*After Hours*, USA)

**BEST ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTION:** Sven Nykvist

(cinematographer, *The Sacrifice*)

**INTERNATIONAL CRITICS' PRIZE:** *The Sacrifice*

**GOLDEN PALM FOR SHORT FILMS:** Jane Campion (*Peel*, Australia)

in a shanty community on the city's edge. To the credit of the film, it maintains an attitude that never patronizes by idealizing the characters or underplaying the comedy of incompatibility which inhibits their efforts to integrate into white society.

Another Australian film, *Cactus*, shown in the non-competitive "Directors' Fortnight", belongs to the Dutch-born Paul Cox's series of forlorn romances with small eventual triumphs. The story may sound unpromising: Isabelle Huppert, fleeing to Australia from a shaky marriage in her native France, loses her eyesight after a car crash. As a result she meets and falls in love with a gentle man who has been blind since birth. Cox makes his story convincing and engaging, without ever falling

into the maudlin, through his ability to reveal every nuance of feeling and his lively outsider's view of Australian domestic life.

Many of the best films on show in Cannes have indicated a wide-scale reaction against broad action and public themes. In favour of introspective studies of private problems and relationships. From Japan, Yoshitake Yoshida's *Premise* (in the non-competitive series "Un Certain Regard") takes a story that is even less promising than *Cactus* to make a film that is equally compelling and involving.

The subject is universal, but fairly universally ignored in art on account of its painful implications. An aged couple are shown sinking fast into senility; after someone unknown

assists the old lady to her longed-for death, a police investigation reveals the pain and pathos of her last days. Yoshida fearlessly exposes all the indignities of second childhood and incontinence, but shows that even in such extremities vestiges of human nobility survive. The playing of the old people is extraordinary in its conviction and dignity.

An ostensibly lighter view of the problems of living was presented by *The Decline of the American Empire* by the Quebecois director Denys Arcand. Here relationships are multiplied: four men preparing a party dinner, and four women limbering up for it in a gym, separately swap sexual reminiscences and opinions before they all get together for an explosive denouement. The film is energized by consistent wit and wisdom, in script, images and playing.

The American master of depicting human relationships remains Woody Allen, and a major event in Cannes was the *hors concours* screening of *Hannah and Her Sisters*. This is Allen's *Three Sisters* — played by Mia Farrow, Barbara Hershey and Carrie Fisher. Their lives and the lives of those around them (including Michael Caine and Max von Sydow as husbands, Maureen O'Sullivan and Lloyd Nolan as their parents, and Allen himself as a chronic hypochondriac) reveal the fragility of love, affection and partnerships. In the end the musical chairs of human relationships somehow come right, more or less. Allen in his way is a cautious optimist. "The heart," he concludes, "is a very resilient muscle".

Concert  
Sense of timingGoldsmiths' Quartet  
British Music  
Information Centre

The British Music Information Centre is a tiny venue with a big task. Some of the composers featured in its twice-weekly recital series will never rise from obscurity; some may conquer the world; but all need such chances to hear how their music actually sounds.

The enterprising Goldsmiths' String Quartet played four works here, none originating before 1972 though one is already an established classic. That is Briten's Third Quartet, which does not yet lie entirely comfortably under these players' bows, though they played with spirit.

Pride of place among the rest, if only because of its rigorously precise title, must go to Seventeen One-Minute Pieces for String Quartet by Christopher Hobbs, clearly a man with a highly developed sense of timing, at least.

I cannot say that I counted them all out and counted them all back in again, but this pastiche collection of rags, cakewalks and such-like,

flecked with the mildest of avant-gardisms, did consistently hold the attention.

Written as background music for a San Francisco wedding, it nevertheless had an ingeniously mathematical construction: every possible permutation of trio, solo and duo combination is employed in a sparse, resourceful manner, even if the droll trios sometimes sounded like blueprints for *Jacksonian* theme music.

Michael Parsons's enjoyable *Highland Variations* derives its theme — replete with modal inflections, "Scotch snags" and drones — from traditional *piobaireachd* music, while its eight variations bear the characteristics of early minimalism: resolutely non-modulatory, hypnotically repetitive, relying for variety on the changing density of overlapping themes. But even the "unsynchronized phasing" of, say, Steve Reich is barely evident here. This is truly minimal minimalism.

Lastly, Movement for String Quartet by Richard Dinnage: lots of scurrying upper-string lines punctuated by striding cello pizzicatos or violent "shock" chords. It was pithy and passionate, if rather oppressive in a small room.

Richard Morrison

## London débuts

Of the members of the Berlington Piano Trio the cellist Jonathan Williams came over as the dominant personality, though it was Richard Markham at the piano who was frequently too loud. This was especially evident in a disappointingly superficial reading of Haydn's E minor Trio, Hob.XV.12, where the latter seemed rhythmically bound by the bar-lines. The group came into its own with the Ravel Trio, where Markham sounded a different pianist, and one was willingly lured into a world where aural beauty became something intoxicating rather than spiritually satisfying.

Profane delights were cast aside in the Brahms C major Trio which, although sounding more like Fauré in the Andante, confirmed my overall impression of a highly professional group with cultured taste.

The *Meditation Piano Quartet* consists of former students of the Royal Northern College, and they can be proud of giving an evening of superbly enjoyable chamber music. The approach is wholly unpretentious. I greatly welcome their concentration on fluency rather than absolute technical finesse. The pianist John Gough at once found a relaxed balance in Martin's First

Piano Quartet that was ideally suited to the eclectically romantic idiom. The Phantasy by Frank Bridge conjured up all those idyllic images that are so very English; but it was the Dvorak Quartet in E flat that was the real *tour de force*.

Whether it was the breadth in the climaxes of the first movement or the elegant lift of the Allegro moderato, the Matise proved themselves to be considerably more sensitive than many of the best-known ensembles.

The Baroque Consort of Singers launched into a programme of predominantly 17th-century polyphonic music with a hesitant care that tended to act against the effective projection of the meaning of the various madrigals and arias. Vocally the five singers are of uneven quality and hence madrigals were rather more pleasurable than solos. Monteverdi's "Io mi son giovine" in a lightly amorous vein was propelled with a nicely taut rhythm and an ability to highlight the parts in a fluent manner. Though not unduly restricted by stylistic concerns, I feel that a more wholehearted way with the music would not come amiss.

James Methuen-Campbell

Galleries  
The photographer  
crucial to life's  
unending dramaCecil Beaton  
Barbican

Records with titles like *Songs You Know and Love or Scherzo the Way You Live Him* always seem faintly insulting, implying as they do a totally predictable audience that cannot appreciate anything it is not already familiar with. Nevertheless, there are areas in the arts where unexpectedness is a real hazard. The show of Cecil Beaton's war photographs at the Imperial War Museum a few years ago was admirable but got very few visitors, since confirmed Beaton-lovers would be unlikely to feel at home in that particular museum, or much like what they found there, while people who had a special interest in war photographers would probably regard Beaton as very frivolous and peripheral. No such problem should bedevil the big retrospective *Cecil Beaton* at the Barbican Art Gallery until July 20: this, undoubtedly, is the Beaton you know and love, and almost certainly Beaton the way you like him.

If you like him at all, that is. There are many who just find themselves allergic to his particular talents and their various forms of exercise. There is no doubt that Beaton was a snob and a social climber — he said so himself, and accepted the characterization with equanimity, if not with pride. He came from a solid middle-class background, but always saw himself as a member of that aristocracy he so loved and celebrated. Like Noel Coward, one is tempted to say — except that Coward really created an image, through his writing and, even more, through his performance, and then persuaded the upper classes to live up to his fantasy of them.

Beaton was more parasitic, recording the upper classes in loving detail with his camera and in thousands of pages of diary, memoir and occasional journalism. He was dazzled by social elevation and by star quality, and most of his work is a by-product of their charms. A case can be made out for a subversive tone here and there, as though Beaton would sometimes shyly bite the hand



Beaton's beloved social whirl in *Charles James's Dresses* (1948)

he appeared to fawn on, but the evidence is shaky at best.

On the other hand, though the attitudes are not now fashionable, there seems no reason why, if sincere (and no one ever doubted that Beaton was that), they should not find artistic expression. Though part of the Beaton persona was that of a negligent amateur, and some of his well-known early photographs are amateurish in every sense, the sheer body of work included indicates unmistakably that

he was a tough and determined professional in almost everything he did. And, even more than the snob, he was a man of the theatre. Often literally — he was constantly designing for theatrical productions and films (*My Fair Lady* on stage and screen is probably the best-remembered example, recording show-business stars of all sorts, and theatricals a stab at playwriting and at acting on Broadway, no less). But the theatrical image in his work far transcends the literal actuality. Phrases like "the theatre of life" and even "theatre of war" take on a new significance at the Barbican.

Beaton's war photographs, which are well represented along with the rest, have always a theatrical eye for the telling detail (consider, for example, the slightly ghoulish picture of a wrecked hairdresser's window, with an impassive dummy's head severed in so lifelike a fashion that you have to look twice to make sure . . .) and a feeling for the surrealistic dislocation of war: documents they may be, documentary in any normal sense they are not. Life, in war and in peace, is a drama with Beaton at its centre.

It is not just an eccentricity of selection that there are so many self-portraits, worked in even when he is photograph-

ing Picasso or the Queen on *Conversation Day*. And he seems to love the stars mainly because he feels that he is one of them, privileged to meet them on equal terms, and even court the divine Garbo. He loves the world of fashion, and is a consistently admirable fashion photographer, for just the same reason: because he takes it seriously as part of life. It is as real as anything else in his world of tinsel and make-believe.

The arrangement of the show very properly takes all this into account. Using motifs from Beaton's own work, it scatters the Barbican's space with mouldering obelisks and festoons of flowers, and treats the interior of each area in a different way, stencilling leafy branches for royalty or polka-dots, white on grey, for the pre-war chic. It is almost over the top, but not quite. The photographs, drawings, costumes and such are never actually overwhelmed, but seem located in their true theatrical element.

One can probably pay David Benheim, the show's designer, no higher compliment than to say that his picky and perfectionist subject would surely have approved.

John Russell Taylor

Glasgow Mayfest  
Mirthful in masks

One of the many groups to swell the expanded community programme at this year's Mayfest, Trestle Theatre Company brought their latest touring production to several outlying areas of Glasgow. Trestle build on the age-old traditions of mask work and violent comedy. Wearing huge facial masks (think of a more benign *Spiriting Image* without the warts and whiskers) fixed into what appear at first to be restricting expressions, they create comedy through perfect timing and a beautifully detailed observation of the minutiae of everyday life.

In *A Slight Hitch*, directed by John Wright, the backdrop for their exploration of the vagaries and absurdities of human behaviour is a wedding, whose progress they follow from the agonized wait outside the church to an ill-advised honeymoon in Spain.

The wedding morning at the bride's house builds up a wonderfully accurate picture of the daily antagonism that goes on in families: the aggressive use of the Hoover, the struggle for supremacy over the radio, the petty nagging over free cereal gifts. Between the four of them (Joel Chaefer, Sally Cook, Alan Riley and Tony Wilshear) they establish an array of uncannily lifelike characters through movement alone — here, an irascible granny and obnoxious teenager run rings round a frazzled mother and weary father, in the midst of which the bride sits in transfixed bliss.

They are on less sure ground when they accompany the happy couple to a dodgy hotel in Spain where uninspired sub-Fawlty Towers farce takes over, but return to form with the setting in of post-wedding blues as the bride's parents embark on impressing the in-laws.

At the other end of Mayfest policy — the presentation of international popular theatre — the first two companies from abroad this year could scarcely have chosen more different programmes.

From Sweden, *Black Flowers* (Theater Almqvist, Third Eye Centre, run ended) attempts to express the inexpressible. Written by Robert Jakobsson (performed in English), it moves back and forth

in the development of the Holocaust, alighting on and dramatizing facts that by their very bizarre and sinister nature capture something of the nightmare (the false station at Treblinka, for example).

Jakobsson's strangely poetic and, surprisingly, often funny text contrasts with his frantic, physical delivery of it, which suggests the mania and suppressed hysteria of a world slipping out of register. He hurls himself into characters in *extremis*, from a Nazi pursuing "purity" with blood-eyed zeal, to a naive Jew resisting the Resistance, to the desperate Bishop Preysing crouched at an immense typewriter to compose his plea for intervention from the Pope. His vigour is complemented by the modest performance of Nadia Scapoli, who reminds us of the fragility of those to be destroyed.

*Folies, mes amours* (Lo Teatre de la Cartiera, Mitchell Theatre, run ended), from France, calls up an altogether different set of memories, offering an evening dedicated to the music-hall tradition.

As an indefatigable lady lecturer attempts to instruct us in the history of Marseilles popular theatre, she is repeat-



Grease-paint and tawdry glamour: *Folies, mes amours*

edly ousted by unruly elements from its past. From a slightly seedy magician to a fleshy, melodramatic prima donna, they weave an atmosphere of grease-paint and tawdry glamour. Bordered on pantomime and circus, Julien Negulesco's mellow production, though it leaves you hankering for more wit and bite, is a gently amusing testimony to music hall's dedication to showmanship.

Sarah Hemming

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## Three die in Pretoria pre-dawn attacks

Continued from page 1  
anti-General A.J. Liebenberg, at about 8.30am yesterday that "small elements of the Army" had attacked ANC targets in Zimbabwe and Botswana. It was the second such raid on Botswana.

Without specifying how the attacks had been carried out, the announcement said that the ANC's "operational centre" in Harare had been hit, as well as a "terrorist transit facility" elsewhere in the city.

In Botswana, another "terrorist transit facility" had been attacked at Mogadishu. The Army statement claimed that it consisted of rooms rented by the ANC and used to house "trained terrorists" before they were infiltrated into South Africa.

A later statement by the chief of the South African Air Force, Lieutenant-General D.J. Eap, said that jet fighters — it is presumed Mirages — had "successfully attacked" an ANC "operational centre" and "department of information and publicity" nine miles south-west of Lusaka.

Zimbabwe radio, quoting President Kaunda, said that two people had been killed in the attack, one a Zimbabwean citizen and one a Namibian. It said that two planes and two vehicles were involved.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Mr Tom Sebina, said the organization's headquarters in the centre of the city had not been attacked. He said the South Africans had hit a refugee camp run by the United Nations which contained no South Africans and no ANC members.

In Gaborone, the Foreign Minister, Mrs G.K.T. Chiepe, told diplomats that between five and six helicopters had been used in the attack on a block of flats at Mogadishu, close to the headquarters of Botswana's small Army.

One person, a primary school teacher, was killed, and two other people were injured.

All were Botswana citizens. The block of flats was owned by a Botswana citizen and there was no record of a South African refugee having stayed there since 1983.

## Getty's £500,000 gift saves vista of cathedral



By Alan Hamilton  
This is the view that lovers of Ely Cathedral will be able to enjoy for the foreseeable future, thanks to a £500,000 gift from the John Paul Getty Jr Charitable Trust.

Had the benefice of an oil fortune not been forthcoming, the Dean and Chapter of Ely would have been forced to proceed with the building of 49 houses on the paddock in the foreground, in a desperate effort to raise money for

restoration of the cathedral close.

Mr Getty, son of the American oil millionaire, Paul Getty, was not available to explain his generosity yesterday. He is an exceedingly shy and retiring benefactor, and for many months has been a patient in the London Clinic receiving treatment for a protracted illness.

A spokesman for Mr Getty told *The Times*: "The decision

to make the gift was one made by the trustees as a whole, of which he is only one. Nevertheless he is delighted that the money will be of some use."

Although the trust's last publicized donation was a gift to the National Gallery last year, it was constantly making small donations to good causes, the spokesman said.

The trust's administrator is Sir Arthur Drew, a former senior Civil Servant and now a

member of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, and its members are Mr Getty's solicitor and two of his personal friends, Mr Christopher Gibbs and Mr James Ramsden.

First approaches to the trust were made by Mrs Mary Edwards, an American married to an Englishman, who is Ely branch coordinator for the Friends of the Earth. Subsequent negotiations were conducted by, among others,

Canon Dennis Green, the cathedral treasurer.

The Getty gift guarantees the survival of the paddock for 99 years, and thereby a treasured view of a cathedral whose situation on a hill makes it a beacon visible for many miles across the flat East Anglian prairie. The vista across the paddock is one much favoured in old prints.

Photograph: John Voos

## Labour move for talks with Argentina

Continued from page 1  
the issue within the country and from its closest allies, and the Government's willingness to give a veto to the islanders in contrast to its attitude to Hong Kong.

Labour should stress that: "We are willing to discuss with a democratic country, and issues which divide us, including aspects of the future of the islands and that an immediate restoration of diplomatic relations is therefore needed; that we seek and obtain effective guarantees for the islanders' ways of life in any negotiations; that the Falklands war was fought not to maintain

sovereignty over the islands but over the principle that aggression cannot pay; and that the status quo is not in the long-term interests of the islanders."

The report accepts that island opinion appears to be against an accommodation with Argentina and considers steps to educate public opinion.

It suggests the possibility of a formal forum for consultation with the islanders before the election in which Labour would explain the importance it attaches to guarantees for their way of life in any future settlement "and the economic necessity from their point of view of renewed relations with the mainland."

The report raises, but does not reach a conclusion upon, the question of whether Labour should discuss guarantees with Argentina before the election.

## Tories set to back all-day pub opening

A pledge to allow public houses to open all day is expected to be included in the Conservative Party's next general election manifesto. But they would still have to close no later than 11pm (Our Political Reporter writes).

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, announced yesterday that the Government supported in principle the case for reform.

### THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

#### Today's events

##### Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits Cornwall as President, The Missions to Seamen, she visits The Mission to Seamen Clubs at Fowey, 10.15, and Par, 10.45; she then visits the offices of English China Clays, St Austell, 11.30, where she attends a thanksgiving service to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the work of The Missions to Seamen in Cornwall, 12.30; later she visits the Town of Penryn to celebrate the 750th anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter, 3.10.

The Duke of Gloucester visits RAF Odiham, Hampshire, 11. The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, the National Association for Gifted Children.

presents the prizes for the Traveller of the Year award at a lunch, The Savoy Hotel, WC2, 12.15; and later attends a reception at The Queen's Club, to mark the club's centenary, Palliser Rd, W14, 7.

The Duchess of Kent visits St Luke's Nursing Home, Sheffield, 11.55; and later opens the new Morphey Richards factory, Newborough, 3.15.

Prince Michael of Kent opens a new car auction centre, Blackbushe Aerodrome, Hampshire, 12.

Exhibitions in progress

Art on the Lines: work carried out in ships by F J Coventry, Southampton Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, Sun 10 to 5 (ends June 29).

Earth, Waves, Wind and Fire: Brighton Art Gallery and Museum, Church St, Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 29).

Two Views from Dorset: photographs by Ian Chapman and George Wright, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 to 5 (ends June 28).

Drawings, prints and sculpture by Peter Catham: Library Gallery, Margate, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5 (ends May 24).

Paintings by Lancelotti Ribeiro: A retrospective, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, Mon to Thurs and Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (ends June 4).

The Calendar Project: Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 15).

Music

Piano recital by Benjamin Fritsch, 12.45, Concert by the Lindsay String Quartet with Patrick Ireland (viola), 7.45; Crucible Studio, Sheffield.

Organ recital by Clifford Harker: Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.

Concert by the Blandford Choral Society: Blandford Parish Church, Dorset, 7.30.

Bath Georgian Festival: Recital by Theodore Ulrich (cello) and Julius Drake (piano): Pump Room, Bath, 7.30.

Organ recital by Nicholas Kynaston: Winchester College Chapel, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

The influence of personality in politics, by Mr Dick Taverne: The Royal Grammar School, High St, Guildford, 8.

South of the Rasse, by Peter Rodgers: Lake District National Park Visitor Centre, Brockhole, Windermere, 3.30.

Ocean dumping of radioactive waste: perceptions and reality in public policy formulation, by Prof F G T Holliday: St Mary's College, Elvet Hill Rd, Durham University, 8.

Chelsea show

The Chelsea Flower Show opens today in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and ends on Friday, May 23.

Flowers of every season fill the marquees, as well as fruits and vegetables and scientific displays. Exotic plants from many countries provide a wealth of colour as do more familiar hardy garden plants.

Times of opening and admission charges: Today: Private view only for holders of members' tickets from 8am to 8pm, tomorrow 8am to 4pm, £12 entry fee, and from 4pm to 8pm, £8; Thursday 8am to 4pm, £10, and from 4pm to 8pm, £8; Friday 8am to 3pm, £8.

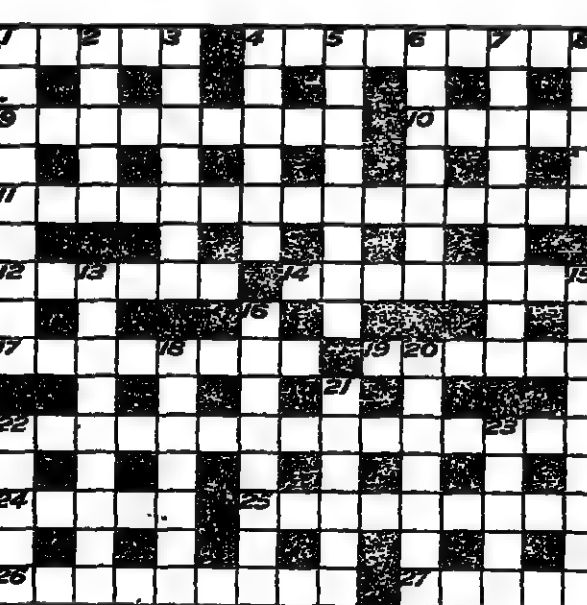
For their own safety there is no admission for children under five years of age. There are facilities for handicapped people.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security Bill, completion of remaining stages; debate on motion from Privileges Committee to exclude reporter from *The Times* from the House of Commons.

Lords (2.30): Education Bill, report stage; Drainage Bill, committee stage; Horticultural Produce Bill, second reading.

#### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,050



#### ACROSS

- Object 'e's taken from back of grave (5).
- International strike (4,5).
- Puritan saints shown in a good light here (9).
- Cover girl goes to fantasy movie (5).
- ... having unfortunately seen all the grand opera (6,3,6).
- Showing negligence with regard to a young lady (16).
- Check those available to go round and visit (4-4).
- An apology for a dance (6-2).
- Open letters for detectives (6).
- Do some nest-feathering — keep cool in nests that are renovated (4,4,7).
- Cheer on doctor before operation (5).
- Scandinavian man put back in amper (9).
- Fools about outside church at set times (9).
- Take a wife, indeed! (5).

#### DOWN

- Perhaps Black Beauty has hidden talents (4,5).
- Greet the dawn in speech (5).
- Compensation that's uniform (7).
- To walk, climbing boot may have this (6).

Concise crossword page 14

#### TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 11.

- EastEnders (Thu/Sun), 19.50m
- EastEnders (Tue/Sun), 19.50m
- Grandstand, 13.50m
- Dad's Army, 11.50m
- That's Life, 11.10m
- Top Gear, 4.30m
- The Desperate Housewives, 21.40m
- Antiques Roadshow, 10.50m
- Antiques Roadshow, 10.50m
- Dynasty, 9.50m
- Lime Dicks, 9.50m

#### TV

- Ad. Widescreen Pat. Central, 13.50m
- Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 13.50m
- South West, 13.50m
- Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 13.50m
- News at Ten (Wed), ITN, 11.70m
- Crossroads (Tue), Central, 11.40m
- Crossroads (Thu), Central, 11.25m
- Emmerdale Farm (Tue), Yorkshire, 11.15m
- The European Cup Final, ITV, 10.30m
- Emmerdale Farm (Thu), Yorkshire, 10.30m

#### Music

1. World Snooker Final (Mon 18.20, 11.30m)

2. World Snooker Final (Mon 14.10, 7.55m)

3. Double Trouble, 4.50m

4. Albert R. 3.50m

5. My Brilliant Career, 4.15m

6. Your Life in their Hands, 4.05m

7. Grand Prix Monaco (Sun 14.21, 11.50m)

8. The Natural World, 3.45m

9. Gardeners' World, 3.45m

10. Gardeners' World, 3.45m

11. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

12. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

13. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

14. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

15. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

16. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

17. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

18. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

19. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

20. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

21. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

22. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

23. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

24. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

25. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

26. Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.50m

27. Brookside (Tue/Sat), 4.50m

#### Roads

London and South-east: A24: Roadworks on Kingston Rd, Epsom, causing traffic travelling between Epsom and the A3 at Tolworth. All lane work continuing until 11.15. A24: Roadworks on Kingston Rd, Epsom, causing traffic travelling between Epsom and the A3 at Tolworth. All lane work continuing until 11.15.

The Midlands: M6: Contrail between junction 15 (Northampton) and 16 (Daventry): approach with caution. A36: Lane closure at Barton-on-Trent before closing delay.

Wales and West: M4: Normal lane restrictions apply between junction 21 and 22 (Seven Bridges) with some delays, particularly on Saturdays. A47: Contrail between junction 15 (Northampton) and 16 (Daventry): approach with caution. A36: Lane closure at Barton-on-Trent before closing delay.

The North: A1 (at Contrail at Barton Interchange): SW of Contrail between junction 31 (Preston) and 32 (Blackpool): traffic slowing southbound. A1: Contrail between junction 31 (Preston) and 32 (Blackpool): traffic slowing southbound.

Scotland: A1: Traffic reduced to a single lane in each direction on Glasgow Rd, Renfrew, Strathclyde. A1: Traffic reduced to a single lane in each direction on Glasgow Rd, Renfrew, Strathclyde.

Anniversaries

Births: Honoré de Balzac, Tours, France, 1799; John St. Hill, political economist, London, 1806; Sigrid Undset, novelist, Nobel laureate, 1928, Kalandberg, Denmark, 1982.

Deaths: Christopher Columbus, Valladolid, Spain, 1506; Marie-Joseph, Marquis de Lafayette, French nobleman who commanded troops against the British in the American War of Independence, Paris, 1834; John Clare, poet, Northampton, 1864; Sir Max Beerbaum, Rappallo, Italy, 1956; Dame Barbara Hepworth, St Ives, Cornwall, 1975.

Lighting-up time

London 9.29 pm to 4.21 am  
Bristol 9.32 pm to 4.41 am  
Manchester 9.35 pm to 4.20 am  
Penzance 9.38 pm to 4.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud, 1, fair, 2, sun, 3.

Belfast C 15.50 Glasgow C 11.64  
Birmingham C 18.64 Inverness C 11.59  
Blackpool C 15.50 Jersey C 19.70  
Bristol C 17.83 London C 16.63  
Cardiff C 15.59 Newcastle C 17.63  
Edinburgh C 13.55 N. Ireland C 11.52

The pound

Australia \$ 2.21  
Belgium F 36.25  
Denmark Kr 13.66  
France F 6.55  
Germany DM 2.36  
Hong Kong \$ 7.80  
Ireland £ 1.18  
Italy L 1.36  
Japan ¥ 160.36  
New Zealand \$ 2.21  
Norway Kr 4.76  
Portugal Esc 200.48  
Spain Ptas 166.64  
Sweden Kr 4.66  
Switzerland Sfr 2.20  
USA \$ 1.51  
Yugoslavia Dn 135.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 353.3  
London: The FT index closed up 4.8 at 1294.3.

OTM NEWS PUBLISHERS LIMITED  
175, Princes Street, London WC2R 2BN  
Tel: 01-583 1234, Telex: 940000  
London C1 9DN, Tuesday, May 20, 1986. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

## Weather

A depression to the W of Ireland will move NE into NW Scotland. Troughs of low pressure will cross all areas.

#### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, central N England, East Angles, E Midlands: Mostly dry at first, then rain, some heavy and thundery, drier later; wind SE becoming SW light or moderate; max temp 19C (66F).

Central S, NW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Kirk, heavy and thundery at times, becoming brighter with scattered showers later; wind SE then SW light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

SW England, Wales, Northern Ireland: Rain at first, then becoming brighter with scattered showers; wind S or SW light or moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

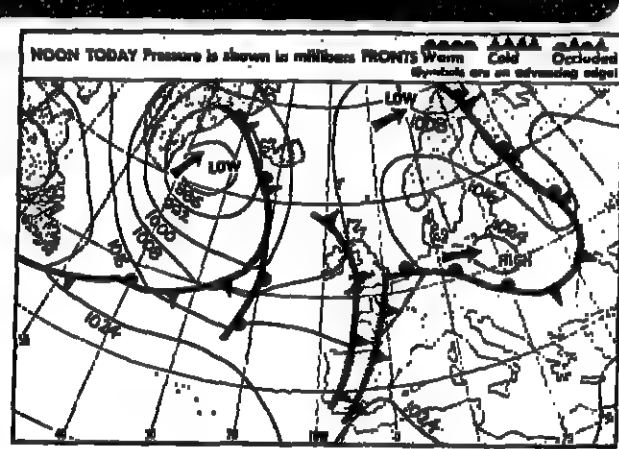
NE England, Scotland, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands: Mostly dry at first, then rain, heavy and thundery at times, clearing during evening; wind SE moderate, becoming SW light; max temp 18C (64F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at times, often heavy and thundery, a few showers; wind SE moderate, becoming variable light; max temp 16C (61F).

outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing unsettled and becoming windy. Near normal temperatures.

Legend: blue sky, blue sky and cloud; C, cloud; 1, fair; 2, sun; 3, sun. Arrow: wind direction, wind speed (km/h) circled. Temperature in degrees Celsius.

Full moon: May 23



#### High Tides

Today

London Bridge 11.41, 11.52, 12.03, 12.14  
Aberdeen 11.42, 11.53, 12.04, 12.15  
Aberystwyth 11.43, 11.54, 12.05, 12.16  
Belfast 11.44, 11.55, 12.06, 12.17  
Cardiff 11.45, 11.56, 12.07, 12.18  
Dover 11.46, 11.57, 12.08, 12.19  
Falmouth 11.47, 11.58, 12.09, 12.20  
Glasgow 11.48, 11.59, 12.10, 12.21  
Harwich 11.49, 12.00, 12.11, 12.22  
Hull 11.50, 12.01, 12.12, 12.23  
Liverpool 11.51, 12.02, 12.13, 12.24  
London 11.52, 12.03, 12.14, 12.25  
Lough 11.53, 12.04, 12.15, 12.26  
Manchester 11.54, 12.05, 12.16, 12.27  
Milford Haven 11.55, 12.06, 12.17, 12.28  
Newquay 11.56, 12.07, 12.18, 12.29  
Oxford 11.57, 12.08, 12.19, 12.30  
Penzance 11.58, 12.09, 12.20, 12.31  
Plymouth 11.59, 12.10, 12.21, 12.32  
Portsmouth 12.00, 12.11, 12.22, 12.33  
Shrewsbury 12.01, 12.12, 12.23, 12.34  
Southampton 12.02, 12.13, 12.24, 12.35  
Swansea 12.03, 12.14, 12.25, 12.36  
Tees 12.04, 12.15, 12.26, 12.37  
Torbay 12.05, 12.16, 12.27, 12.38  
Trafalgar 12.06, 12.17, 12.28, 12.39  
Tynemouth 12.07, 12.18, 12.29, 12.40  
Wexford 12.08, 12.19, 12.30, 12.41

Tide measured in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

#### Around Britain

Legend: C, cloud; 1, fair; 2, sun; 3, sun. Arrow: wind direction, wind speed (km/h) circled. Temperature in degrees Celsius.

Full moon: May 23

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Tel



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1294.3 (+4.8)  
FT-SE 100  
1573.1 (+8.2)  
USM (Datastream)  
120.74 (+0.38)

## THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.5185 (-55)  
W German mark  
3.3779 (+0.0091)  
Trade-weighted  
76.1 (0.1)

## Rotaflex hits back

Rotaflex, the electrical goods manufacturer, produced a hard-hitting defence document yesterday against the unwanted bid from Emess Lighting, another electrical company.

Rotaflex said Emess's untested management was already overstretched, had little experience of commercial lighting and had an insignificant record of product innovation and overseas trading.

It also accused Emess of using questionable accounting policies, which exaggerated its earnings growth.

## ABF jumps

Associated British Foods increased profits from £132 million to £164 million before tax in the year to March 29. Turnover rose from £2.93 billion to £3.13 billion and the second interim dividend is up from 3.7p to 4.2p.

Tempos, page 22

## Brewer rises

Matthew Brown, the brewer, reported interim pretax profits up 22 per cent to £3.8 million on turnover up 7 per cent to £27.3 million. The interim dividend was raised by 39 per cent to 3p.

Tempos, page 22

## Bids cleared

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has decided not to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the proposed acquisition by British Empire Securities and General Trust of Ashdown Investment Trust or the proposed acquisition by Marley Group of Thermatite Holdings.

## BET link-up

Two BET subsidiaries, United Heavy Transport and Transport Development Group, are to merge their heavy haulage businesses because of the decline in North Sea oil activity and intense foreign competition.

## Merger talks

Grosvenor Group is holding preliminary discussions with an unnamed private company which could lead to a merger.

## Cavland deal

James Ferguson is to acquire three finance companies from Cavland Ltd for £204,000. They are Century Industrial Services, Merseyside Finance and Card Finance, all Manchester-based.

## Share shop

Smith Keen Cuthbert, the stockbroker firm recently acquired by Samuel Montagu, is to open a share shop in Midland Bank's New Street, Birmingham, branch in July.

## Profits barrier

Shares in USM-quoted Godwin Warren, a supplier of car park barriers, fell 25p to 125p yesterday after a disappointing year. Profits made only slight progress to £535,000 after running into management snags in America and problems in absorbing a new acquisition.

## £861m PSBR raises hopes of lower interest rates

By Richard Thomson

The public sector borrowing requirement last month fell well below the expectations of the Government and of City analysts after benefiting from buoyant tax revenues and privatisation income.

The Treasury announced yesterday that the PSBR for April was £861 million compared with government expectations of £1.3 billion and City estimates which ranged as high as £2.5 billion.

Analysts were encouraged by the figure and saw it as a further help towards lower interest rates. Mr Peter Fellner, of the stockbroker James Capel, said: "We are hovering on the edge of an interest rate cut but the authorities are being cautious."

The Treasury gave a warn-

ing against putting too much weight on one month's PSBR figures, but the April result compares with £3 billion in March, the last month of the old financial year. The April PSBR last year came to £1.7 billion.

The improvement was more clearly shown by net repayments of £1 billion in the first four calendar months of this year compared with borrowings of £1.6 billion in the same period last year.

Last month's result included around £1 billion flowing into the Exchequer from the third and last payment instalment on British Telecom shares which fell due during April. The Government is expecting to receive a further £3.75 billion from privatisations this financial year,

against a total of £2.7 billion last year. A deficit of £7.1 billion has been projected by the Government for this financial year compared with a £5.9 billion deficit for the previous year.

Treasury officials said that non-oil revenues remained buoyant, particularly direct tax revenues. They said the figures showed that the economy remained healthy and vigorous.

The fall in the value of oil revenues resulting from the drop in the oil price will not feed through to the PSBR figures until September. Last month's figures included an unusually high level of borrowing by local authorities from central government.

Hopes of an imminent bank base rate cut had receded slightly since last week despite

the encouraging PSBR figures, analysts said. There is now a belief that although a rate cut may not be far off it is likely to follow the lead of overseas markets.

There appeared to be little prospect of an immediate drop in US interest rates yesterday as the dollar drifted higher in thin markets.

Although it wandered slightly off its high against the yen it strengthened against sterling, which closed in London at \$1.5180 compared with \$1.5240 on Friday.

But the pound remained strong against most European currencies, closing up nearly one penny against the mark at DM3.3790. Currency markets in Europe were very quiet yesterday because of the Whit Monday holiday.

## £32m CAP offer wins Yarrow

By Richard Lander

Yarrow, the Glasgow-based engineering consultancy, software and ticket machine group which fought off a takeover bid earlier this year from the Weir Group, yesterday agreed to a £32 million merger with CAP Group, another software company.

CAP is seeking to complement its marine defence contracting work with Yarrow's successful YARD consulting arm, both of which have the Royal Navy as their main customer.

In a joint statement yesterday the companies said the synergy between the two ventures was demonstrable and the potential advantages "are very substantial".

The future of Control Systems, Yarrow's ticket system manufacturer which lost money last year, is to be reviewed.

CAP, which came to the stock market just 10 months ago, has already claimed Weir's 28.2 per cent stake which has been bought by Charterhouse Capital, its adviser, a move which will bring Weir a profit of some £4.8 million. It is offering 25 new shares and £14 cash for every eight Yarrow shares, valuing Yarrow at £23p after CAP rose 8p to 208p yesterday.

The bid is pitched to offer 175p a share cash, the same amount promised as a capital repayment to shareholders by Yarrow as part of its defence against Weir.

There are also full cash and share alternatives worth 737p and 832p respectively. Yarrow shares soared by 190p yesterday to close at £20p.

At the same time CAP promised that Yarrow shareholders will receive any proceeds from the company's pending case at the European Court of Human Rights, where it is claiming extra compensation from the Government for the nationalisation of its shipbuilding interests in 1977.

## Evered stake in TI attacked

Evered Holdings, the industrial group, locked in a takeover battle for the McKelvie group, is under increased pressure to justify its £47 million stake in TI.

The McKelvie chairman, Dr Jim Butler, said there was not a "shred of evidence" that Evered had the management expertise.

He said: "Evered's uncertain direction is demonstrated by the substantial proportion of its resources tied up in a minority interest in TI."

## Retailers discount 'buoyant' figures

By Richard Thomson

Retail sales remained buoyant last month, according to the Department of Trade and Industry, despite official figures published yesterday showing a drop in sales volumes compared with March.

The retail industry, however, claimed that April sales volumes had been well below their expected levels.

The DTI figures show that the volume index of retail sales fell by almost 0.7 per cent from 119.8 in March to 119.0 in April, but officials emphasised that the record March result was distorted because it covered a five-week trading period instead of the usual four. And for the first time since 1978, it included Easter.

A comparison of weekly trading volumes showed an average of £1.6 billion spent in shops each week in March compared with £1.7 billion a week in April. A total of £6.8 billion was spent during the whole of April, an increase of 8 per cent on the same month last year. Since the start of this year the retail sales index has risen strongly by two points from 117.0 in January.

The growth in earnings above the rate of inflation was given as a principal reason for rising retail sales.

Mr Bill Martin, an economist for Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker firm, said: "We expected a bigger fall after the distorted March figures. As earnings rise people have a lot of money to spend and we expect this trend to continue until the next election."

## Paper market opening

By Our City Staff

The new sterling commercial paper market opens today in London and will allow commercial companies to borrow short-term funds for up to a year by issuing paper under their own names. If it takes off as it has done in the United States it could soon become a multi-billion pound market.

The Bank of England recently issued detailed rules about how the market was to operate. Banks are limited to

arranging issues and dealing in the secondary commercial paper market as well as providing guarantees to back issues. The guidelines limited this to British banks but left open a loophole for foreign banks to come to private agreements with the Bank over entry.

So far three American banks, Morgan Guaranty, Morgan Stanley and Salomon Brothers, have taken advantage of that.

## 'Training black hole' awaits youngsters in UK industry

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Britain faces a skill crisis rather than a skill shortage, with most young people falling into a "training black hole" when they get jobs, Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said in London yesterday.

The skill problem was far worse than indicated by a recent Confederation of British Industry survey, he maintained. The survey showed that 14 per cent of companies expect skill shortages to affect production in the coming months.

But Mr Nicholson said: "That figure is the tip of the iceberg, reflecting only what employers can readily identify as having a direct effect on output. The truth is that Britain's skill shortage is in fact a skill crisis, created by years of neglect and complacency and exacerbated by the rapid pace of technological change."

He went on: "That crisis should concern us greatly if we are to make a permanent impact on jobless figures. Although we have to tackle unemployment here and now, lack of competence, unless remedied, will make the long-term goal of full employment an unattainable dream."

A massive training effort was demanded, he argued. "Technology is a tool, to be selected with care and used



Bryan Nicholson: "years of neglect and complacency"

with skill, and the people who can contribute most to the gross national product are not those who create that technology but those who harness its power."

He added: "If Britain is to travel the technological road to full employment we must re-skill the workforce, from top management to shop floor, and we must do it now."

He also gave this warning: "Our overseas competitors show no sign of easing up while we try to catch up so we need to make a quantum leap forward."

Technology was changing so quickly that continual training and retraining were essential. "Diversity and flexibility have emerged as the keys to the successful management of change," he added.

Mr Nicholson, formerly

## Oil prices recover to \$15

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Oil prices have moved upwards towards \$15 a barrel after renewed speculation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be able to reach a new production agreement.

The oil producers' cartel is due to meet on June 25 on the Yugoslav island of Brioni.

Prices for North Sea crude for delivery next month have moved upwards to \$15-a-barrel, although some traders are predicting that the price firmness could be short-lived. One stockbroker has suggested that Saudi Arabia wants to keep the price below \$18 a barrel to stimulate demand.

Wood Mackenzie, the Edinburgh-based oil industry specialist, suggests that short-term prices will remain volatile, with only a new Opec agreement likely to lead to a durable recovery in prices.

"There is a strong possibility that Opec will achieve an agreement at its June meeting," the broker says. "Seasonal factors and the effects of lower oil prices on both demand and non-Opec production will provide Opec with a bigger cake to share out. Nevertheless any production ceiling which is agreed is likely to be fairly loose."

## Interim loss at USH

United Scientific Holdings' interim results announced yesterday reveal that the problems previously identified in its American subsidiary, Optic Electronic Corporation, have proved deep-rooted. Management changes are being implemented, full details of which will be announced today.

On virtually unchanged turnover of £50 million, a loss of £1 million was reported for the six months to March 31, compared with a profit of £3.4 million last year. This year's result was made up of a loss of more than £4.75 million in the United States, partly offset by profits of £3.8 million elsewhere.

Tempos, page 22

## Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## SE paves the way for self-regulation

The draft rules issued by the Stock Exchange to come into force with the big bang on October 27 show that slowly but surely the seeds of self-regulation are beginning to take root. The Stock Exchange rules, like the conduct of business rules hastily issued by the Securities and Investments Board in February, will clearly require amendments of detail — to satisfy the SIB, as well as factions within the exchange. At least the framework of self-regulation and investor protection in this area has been established.

The exchange has laid down discrete rules for the equity, sterling fixed interest and gilt markets. This may well be a foretaste of the future under dual capacity when these markets — with their very different participants — may diverge. Then market practices may throw up differing regulatory requirements.

There will clearly be much finessing attempted by the exchange, which is keen to publicize the fact that its rules come into force many months before the SIB rules are running. It is likely to win the argument that client agreement letters should not require annual renewal, but there are areas for discussion where the outcome is not so clear cut.

There remains, for instance, the vexed question of best execution and what this actually entails. In the SIB's draft rules this meant obtaining the best price for the client. Objectors have argued that the SIB's version fails to take into account the value of research services. The Stock Exchange, however, actually drafts a definition of investment services — which includes research — and effectively provides room for them to exist within the principle of best execution.

The main focus of attention is likely to be on the rules governing publication of trades, which worry market-makers. They are worried that the requirement for details of trades in leading stocks be reported and made public within five minutes would open them to exploitation by rivals, for instance by splitting up big blocks. This is a fair point, but the importance of having one market, which is not fragmented and which provides, through Seag, the same information to all, should be allowed to prevail.

## Valuing Woolworth

Just three days before the first closing date of Dixons Group's £1.5 billion bid, Woolworth has had another go at questioning the quality of its profits. This raises two difficulties. Dixons's 1985/86 accounts, to which many of the queries relate, are not published yet. And they will not reveal as much as Woolworth would like to see — in part for good commercial reasons. Dixons, for example, is not going to show how much profit has been contributed by the subcontracting of credit sales to Lombard Tricity Finance. That would reveal too much to competitors.

Dixons continues to maintain that there has been no profit from interest on Currys credit sales in 1985/86, insignificant profits from property sales and no benefit from asset writedowns. The interest being earned on the cash still coming in from former Currys credit sales is no more than enough to pay for finance and collection, says Dixons.

Perhaps the most relevant question for Dixons, now that the first stage of the bid is drawing to a close, is how much does it really think Woolworth

is worth and is it prepared to pay that price?

City analysts are talking of at least £10 a share to be in with a chance against Dixons present offer of 670p. The falling market is not being kind to Dixons. Its share price has come back nearly 25 per cent from its high at 438p a few weeks ago. Woolworth shares have fallen only 12 per cent. The day Dixons announced its bid, its offer was worth 805p a share.

The lack of a cash alternative (so far) is more dangerous in a weak market and so too is highly rated paper. Assuming profits in 1985/86 of about £73 million Dixons is still selling on a high rating of 25 times earnings.

At £10, Woolworth would be valued at nearly 29 times prospective earnings, assuming taxable profits of £105 million. Dixons' job over the next few weeks will be to try and demonstrate why this is too high a price to ask.

## Question of reference

Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has now had on his desk for a week the recommendation of the Office of Fair Trading on whether to refer two bids for S & W Berisford to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. A decision is imminent, and not before time. The first closing date for Hillsdown's bid for Berisford has already come and gone. And that used to be thought an informal deadline for monopolies references, even though the Secretary of State formally has six months. The decision to refer BET's scaffolding bid for SGB was not made until after the offer's second closing date.

In the Berisford case, it must be said, Tate & Lyle only came in later and it was the entry of the main domestic competitor for Berisford's British Sugar subsidiary that complicated the issue. Nonetheless, the excessive length and ceremony of Commission investigation may be turning the deliberations between the OFT and the Secretary of State into the real bid ruling.

That would be a misguided change, just as it would be wrong for the OFT to feel it has somehow made a mistake when the Commission passes a referred merger. If the Commission process is too complex, it should be reformed, rather than widening the range of confidential Whitehall discretion.

The OFT is understood to have recommended that both the Tate & Lyle and Hillsdown bids should be referred. This would be hard luck on Hillsdown, because the grounds for referring its bid in isolation are bound to seem somewhat spurious — aspects of the animal feed industry perhaps. Whatever forms are needed to satisfy the Whitehall principle of individual treatment, however, it is important that both bids or none should be referred (and Tate's demands investigation).

The BET reference allowed Mowlem to come in with an agreed merger with SGB while BET was off the field, effectively deciding the issue before the Commission cleared the BET bid. Whitehall does not want to decide the commercial issues of bids. It should not normally do so accidentally by referring one competitive bid for a company and not another, unless the first bid has already been cleared before the second bidder enters the scene.

NEW NATIONWIDE RATES FROM JUNE 1<sup>ST</sup> 1986

SHARE ACCOUNTS & CASHBOOSTER	5.25% net
FLEXACCOUNTS	
£1-£499	5.50% net
£500 plus	7.00% net
BONUSBUILDER ACCOUNTS	
(£100-£499 existing accounts only)	5.50% net
£500-£1,999	7.00% net
£2,000-£4,999	7.25% net
£5,000-£9,999	7.50% net
£10,000 plus	7.75% net
CAPITAL BONUS (NEW ACCOUNT)	7.75% net
INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT	
£1-£1,999	10.00%
£2,000-£9,999	10.25%
£10,000 plus	10.50%

The interest is paid gross. Available only to those not ordinarily resident in UK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 5.00% net

OTHER INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

The rate of interest paid on all other investment accounts except Treasury Accounts will be decreased by 0.75% from 1 June 1986.

MORTGAGES 11.00%

The rate of interest charged on existing mortgages for owner occupier borrowers will be 11.00% from 1 June 1986. This rate has applied to new advances since 19 April 1986.



Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	1757.56 (-2.24)
Dow Jones	
Tokyo	15697.53 (+23.50)
Nikkei Dow	
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1765.02 (-22.06)
Amsterdam Gen	256.9 (-0.2)
Sydney AO	1197.5 (+3.2)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1980.2 (-26.0)
Brussels	
General	650.36 (+15.27)
Paris CAC	408.6 (-2.7)
Zurich	
SKA General	527.60 (-8.3)

## CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£ \$1.5185	£ \$1.5185
£ DM3.3779	£ DM2.2245
£ Sfr2.2214	£ Sfr2.2214
£ ¥255.18	£ ¥255.18
£ Index: 76.1	£ Index: 76.1
ECU £/£	ECU £/£
SDR £/£	SDR £/£

## INTEREST RATES

London:	New York:
3-month interbank 10%+10%	3-month interbank 10%+10%
3-month eligible bills 10%+9%	3-month eligible bills 10%+9%
US:	US:
Prime Rate 8.50%	Prime Rate 8.50%
Federal Funds 8.75%	Federal Funds 8.75%
3-month Treasury Bills 6.18-6.16%	3-month Treasury Bills 6.18-6.16%
30-year bonds 9.50-9.52%	30-year bonds 9.50-9.52%

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Capitex Holdings	54p (+70)
Grosvenor Group	253p (+10p)
Downy Group	180p (+24p)
Yarrow	810p (+180p)
YAP Group	208p (+8p)
Discount Brokers	310p (+30p)
Crystalline Holdings	213p (+10p)
Apriport Computers	30p (+70)
Dubiler	178p (+12p)
Plessey	225p (+8p)
Amstrad	564p (+17p)
Great Universal Srs	285p (+8p)
Godwin Warren	78p (+10p)
NSS Newsagents	184p (+8p)
Shell	783p (+8p)
Hestair	185p (+17p)
Clament Clarke	185p (+10p)
ET Southern & Son	910p (+13p)
Mariner	30p (+8p)
Dalepak	130p (+8p)
Spatax Television	111p (+16p)

## FALLS:

Borkley Group	420p (-20p)
ANZ Bank	285p (-15p)
Godwin Warren	125p (-25p)
Bruning Group	150p (-10p)

## GOLD

London Fixing:	New York:
AM \$342.05 pm-\$340.80	AM \$342.05 pm-\$340.80
close \$340.75-341.25 (\$225.00)	close \$340.75-341.25 (\$225.00)
New York:	New York:
Comex \$340.00-341.10	Comex \$340.00-341.10



## Brunning chiefs agree to step down

Mr Geoffrey Brunning, chairman of Brunning Group, is stepping down as part of a management reorganization. He is also leaving the board but remains an employee of the advertising and marketing company.

The reorganization follows an agreement between the company and its financial advisers.

In agreement with the board, Mr Brunning is to place family shareholdings with leading institutional investors and nine members of the senior management team.

Mr Frank Casey, a director, has also resigned from the board but has agreed to continue as a special adviser and as the group's representative on advertising bodies and committees. He will also remain chairman of the Brunning agency in Manchester.

Mr Trevor Shonfield, who is currently managing director of the London agency, has been appointed to the board as group chief executive and Mr Peter Morgan, managing director of the subsidiary, Circular Distributors, has also joined the board.

The reconstituted board is seeking a new finance director to succeed Mr Bill Morris, who will retire next March. It is also intended that a new non-executive chairman will be appointed and further appointments may be made to strengthen the board.

Shareholders will be asked to approve the enfranchisement of the restricted voting shares with ordinary shareholders receiving a one-for-30 scrip issue as compensation for dilution of their voting rights.

Results for the year to March 31 are expected to show a loss on continuing activities. There will be no final dividend.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Confidence slowly returns and share retreat is halted

Stock markets made a quiet, but firm start yesterday to the second leg of the three-week spring holiday account. A largely favourable weekend press on the short-term investment outlook prompted a modest return of confidence, so that recent selling pressure subsided.

The FT 30-share index edged forward by 4.8 points to 1,294.3, while the FT-SE 100 index rose by 8.2 points to 1,573.1.

However, genuine investors refused to be tempted from the sidelines and the main centres of investment activity were restricted to press "tips", company statements and bid situations.

Government stocks improved by three-eighths in the conventional on the ever-present hope of lower interest rates. One of last Friday's new, index-linked Treasury stocks, 2003, was exhausted in early trading.

Leading industrials were largely ignored, but BP at 563p and Shell at 783p continued to benefit from last Thursday's better-than-expected profits, both another 8p higher. Plessey improved by 8p to 226p in anticipation of good results next Thursday, but in dull insurance Royal lost 8p to 909p.

Banks held steady after last week's mauling which followed the big NatWest rights issue. On the takeover front, Yarrow was hoisted 200p to 830p on the surprise — and agreed — offer from CAP Group, 8p better at 208p. Weir Group, which realized a useful profit from the sale of its stake in Yarrow, added 4p to 121p.

Grosvenor Group, announcing merger talks with a private company, jumped by 34p to 160p, while Dowty Group rose 9p more to 205p on a press suggestion that BTR may bid. Amstrad continued to benefit from the scrip proposals, up by 17p to 264p. There is also talk of a brokers' meeting later this week.

AB Foods pleased the market with a 23.5 per cent profits increase and rose by 2p to 332p. Sainsbury, reporting today, gained 6p to 378p. Dealers are looking for profits in the region of £185 million — 20 per cent higher than last year.

RHMI, with interim figures also due, added 5p to 304p, while last Friday's newcomer Dalepak advanced 5p more to 130p against the offer price of 107p. Losses cut 5p from United Scientific at 125p, but better-than-expected profits supported Crystalate, at 213p and Dabillier, at 178p — both about 12p firmer.

Technology for Business at 131p and Berkeley Group at 430p gave up 10p each, after their respective rights issues, but Scottish Television improved by 5p to 345p on the plan to give votes to the "A" shares and the £5.7 million rights issue. F&L Electricals hardened by 2.5p to 77.5p on the deal with Thorn-EMI.

Stores made a brighter showing, with GUS "A" up 25p to 985p on reports of an imminent management deal with Harris Queensway concerning The Times furnishing subsidiary.

Harris Queensway rose by 6p to 248p, while elsewhere Combined English gained 8p

to 323p on the news that the Quantum fund of Curacao had increased its stake to 11.14 per cent. Martin Ford jumped 10p to 76p on revived bid hopes and NSS News, in which D C Thomson has a stake, climbed 8p to 184p. Press comment lifted Caparo Industries 7p to 34p, but Rotaprint lost 2p to 54p on a "sell" recommendation.

Desauter at 310p and Hestair, 165p, were hoisted by 30p and 17p respectively on speculative interest. Pegler-Hattersley gained 13p to 607p, awaiting development from the FH Tomkins situation. A 25 per cent earnings improvement stimulated Readit at 41p, up 3.5p, but Tomkins eased 5p to 198p in spite of a 50 per cent profits increase. Clemeat Clarke was wanted again, at 190p — up 15p and Spafax TV attracted strong speculative support at 115p, up 20p.

Of the two newcomers, British Island Airways opened at a small discount at 58p, but Deana and Bowes recorded a 6p premium at 56p. Bumper profits inspired J Williams of Cardiff, up 3.5p to 33.5p. Brunning Group fell to 145p on the management shake up, but later rallied to 155p, a net fall of 10p.

Disappointing profits knocked 25p from Godwin Warren at 125p, but a 25 per cent expansion supported Craton Lodge, at 110p, up 10p and Clayform improved 5p to 253p as profits proved higher than forecast.

In overseas banks, ANZ lost 15p to 263p after disappointing figures.

## £20m link to sell price news

By Richard Lander

Mercantile House, the financial services group, is linking up with America's Automatic Data Processing (ADP) in an attempt to become the leading news and price information provider to the British and European securities trading industry.

The two companies will each invest more than £10 million into the 50-50 joint venture, which will market Marketpulse, an advanced full-colour screen information system developed in the United States by ADP.

Customers, who are expected to pay a basic monthly rate of £350 per workstation, will be able to display a customized mixture of news, price and historical data.

American stock prices will be taken from ADP's own material, now marketed around the world by Reuters, the news and financial information agency, under an exclusive agreement due to expire next year.

## Coloroll buys ceramics firm

Coloroll, the wallpaper and home furnishings group, yesterday announced a move into ceramics, one week after failing in its hotly-contested £14 million bid for Staffordshire Pottery.

It is paying £5.1 million for the privately owned Biltons group of companies which, like Staffordshire Pottery, is based in Stoke-on-Trent and manufactures and distributes earthenware mugs and tableware.

The Coloroll chairman, Mr John Ashcroft, said the acquisition had been under discussion for more than two months and that the businesses of Biltons and Staffordshire Pottery were highly complementary.

## TEMPUS

# Weston keeps them guessing at ABF

Mr Garry Weston, the chairman and majority shareholder of Associated British Foods, keeps his plans for the future to himself.

It is now three years since he withdrew from South Africa, and he has yet to indicate where he will invest the proceeds.

At least yesterday's results show that the money is now making a decent return for ABF shareholders, pending an acquisition.

On investments, which rose from £259 million to nearly £300 million gross by the year end, ABF received income of £39.4 million, up from £23.5 million.

That reflects a return of 13 per cent, against only 9 per cent in the previous year, taking the year end figures in each case.

The rise in investment income accounted for half the increase in pretax profits from £132 million to £164 million.

The other half of that increase came from better trading from most areas of the group and redundancy costs were £2 million lower at £5 million.

The retailing arm, which takes in Fine Fare's 450 stores, increased profits by 19 per cent to £41.9 million on sales 8 per cent higher at £1.41 billion.

Volume rose by 3 per cent and margins improved to nearly 3 per cent, but that is still below the level achieved by Sainsbury.

ABF, unlike Sainsbury does not, however, boost margins by capitalizing interest on the cost of building new stores.

Manufacturing, which takes in the milling and baking businesses, had a better second half than expected, with two price increases on both bread and flour. As a result profits rose by 10 per cent to £57.6 million.

Overseas, there were good performances in Australia, New Zealand and Ireland and profits rose 16 per cent to £32.5 million, despite currency movements which reduced group pretax profits by £2.3 million.

On ABF's conservatively stated earnings — property profits of £13.5 million are not included — the share price at 332p is trading on a historic multiple of just 13.

Given that 31 per cent of the trading result comes from

retailing, which tends to command a higher rating than manufacturing that looks modest.

But after the shares' good run in recent months, outside shareholders may want more indication of where the group is going before chasing them any higher.

## Matthew Brown

Having escaped the chilly embrace of its northern competitor Scottish & Newcastle, the Blackburn-based brewer Matthew Brown now has to deliver the profit and dividend forecasts promised in course of its defence.

Yesterday's interim announcement was an encouraging start. Despite the diversion of management time in warding off S & N's bid, pretax profit for the 36 weeks to March 29 were up 22 per cent to £23.8 million on turnover of £27.3 million, up 7 per cent.

Margins are the name of the game, that and maximizing the profitability of tied houses through what are now called "amusement-with-prizes" machines (fruit machines to you and me) and sales of pub meals. In the results just reported, the trading margin was increased from 16.8 per cent of turnover to 18.9 per cent.

For the year to September as a whole, Matthew Brown has to make £9.7 million, only 18.6 per cent up on last year. It is hard to imagine a summer worse than last year's, and this profit forecast should be comfortably reached. Which, at the present price of 475p puts the shares on a multiple of over 17 times prospective earnings, still a healthy 40 per cent premium to the rest of the sector.

The 14p dividend promised for the year implies a hefty 30 per cent payout ratio. Future dividend increases are likely to be much more modest.

## United Scientific

### Holdings

The dangers of inadequate controls in overseas subsidiaries are clearly visible in United Scientific Holdings' interim results for the six months to March 31, 1986 which were reported yesterday.

Outside the United States,

## Berkeley Group plans £11.9 million cash call

Berkeley Group, the property developer, intends to raise about £11.9 million through a two-for-seven rights issue.

The 3.46 million new shares are priced at 355p.

Demand for homes in the company's trading areas continues to be strong, Berkeley says, and to take advantage of future opportunities directors believe the company should again increase its capital base and strengthen its financial position.

Net proceeds of the issue, which will initially be used to reduce bank borrowings, will provide additional working capital.

To broaden the market in

the company's shares, the directors do not intend to take up their full entitlement. The remainder will be placed with institutions.

In the year to April 30, Berkeley declared a final dividend of 2.8p, making 4.2p for the year, against 3.6p previously.

Turnover soared to £31.79 million from £18.87 million and operating profit to £4.55 million from £2.71 million.

The £3.3 million raised by last year's rights issue was invested to continue the company's policy of expanding the regional subsidiaries and establishing additional subsidiaries in new areas.

## COMPANY NEWS

● **TOMKINSONS:** Interim dividend 1.25p (nil), payable June 23. Turnover £9.69 million (£8.46 million) for the six months to March 29, 1986. Pretax profit £753,000 (£502,000). Earnings per share 7.7p (5p).

● **CRYSTALATE HOLDINGS:** Half-year to March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 1.85p (1.54p). Sales £29.27 million (£32.42 million). Pretax profit £3.51 million (£2.35 million). Earnings per share, basic, 10.49p (5.96p) and fully diluted 8.71p (5.34p). The board reports that orders now stand 30 per cent above the level at the end of the last financial year. Cash and liquidity remain strong.

● **DAVENPORT KNITWEAR:** Dividend 7.1p and special payment of 0.75p for 1985 (single dividend of 6.3p for 1984). Pretax profit £1.11 million (£810,824).

● **CLAYFORM PROPERTIES:** Dividend of 5p, as forecast, for 1985, payable on July 14. Pretax profit £2.58 million, compared with the prospectus forecast of not less than £2.5 million (£1 million for 1984). Turnover £11.87 million (£14.7 million). Earnings per share 19.9p (5.6p). Planning permission has been given for the re-development of the Leeds

store. Clayform is to build one of the most modern covered shopping centres in Europe, with an investment value well above £45 million.

● **CRATON LODGE & KNIGHT:** Six months ended March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.6p (0.5p). Turnover £1.45 million (£1.38 million). Pretax profit £163,000 (£130,000). Earnings per share 1.66p (1.11p).

● **GODWIN WARREN CONTROL SYSTEMS:** Total dividend 2.2p (2.0p) for 1985. Turnover £7.51 million (£4.96 million). Pretax profit £535,000 (£508,000). Earnings per share 7.1p (8.6p).

● **A AND P APPLEDORE:** The company has won a contract to assist Malta Shipbuilding with the introduction of advanced technology and production methods, particularly in connection with the construction of a series of eight timber container vessels, each of about 7,000 tonnes deadweight, for Russia. Up to six Applemore managers/engineers will be assigned to the shipyard.

● **AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING:** Half-year to March 31, 1986. Net profit Aus\$141.86 million (£5 million), against Aus\$152.42

## Anglo to press on with battle for Burnett

Anglo United Development, the mining group, is refusing to admit any setback in its £40 million battle for Burnett and Hallamshire, the ailing mining and property group.

Anglo has been refused vital information which it needs from the Burnett.

Last night Anglo said it was holding talks with its banks which assisted in the rescue operation for Burnett earlier this year.

"We still want to go ahead because we think our proposed offer makes a lot of sense," said an Anglo spokesman.

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RECENT ISSUES			
Antar (120p)	125-3	Templeton (215p)	200-3
Ashley (135p)	187-1	Spice (80p)	98-1
BPP (160p)	218	Tech Project (140p)	125-1
Br Island (80p)	57	Top Tech Group (180p)	173-3
Combined Lease (125p)	135-3	Usher (Frank) (100p)	100
Dalepak (107p)	130-9	Wellcome (120p)	192
Davies DY (155p)	230	Westbury (145p)	154
Deane & B (150p)	36	Worcester (110p)	140
Debtors (130p)	141	Wicks (140p)	153
Ferguson LJ (10p)	26 1/2-1 1/2		
Gold Gr (150p)	213-2		
Green (120p)	122		
Ipoco (120p)	119		
Jarvis Porter (105p)	136-2		
Jays Hotel (115p)	94		
Lee Int (180p)	155-1		
Lodge Care (70p)	89		
Monotype (57p)	147-2		
Musgrave (110p)	132		
Royal United (130p)	363		
Spish Prods (72p)	72		

## BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.50%
Adam & Company	10.50%
BCCI	10.50%
Citibank Savings	10.75%
Consolidated Cds	10.50%
Continental Trust	10.50%
Co-operative Bank	10.50%
C. Hare & Co	10.50%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.50%
Lloyds Bank	10.50%
Mal Westminister	10.50%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.50%
TSB	10.50%
Citibank NA	10.50%

† Mortgage Base Rate.



# 'Pay bills on time' big firms urged

By Teresa Poole

The Government is urging large companies to speed up the payment of money owed to smaller suppliers, after a rising number of complaints from small businesses, some of which have been forced into liquidation by the late payment of bills.

A set of voluntary guidelines, *Payment on Time*, was published by the Department of Employment yesterday, aiming to encourage better practices in both the public and private sectors.

Mr David Trippier, the minister responsible for small companies, said: "I find it disgraceful that multi-million pound companies improve their liquidity by squeezing the cash flow of small suppliers."

The guidelines emphasize that both buyers and suppliers have responsibility for ensuring that payment on time is achieved.

Buyers are told to make sure they have a regularly monitored payment policy and not to promise payment within an unrealistic timescale.

The small companies are urged to insist on clear payment terms when agreeing to a contract. This should include details of how long after invoice the payment will be made, whether advance or interim payments are available, and whether there are any penalty clauses for failure to complete the contract on time.

Mr Trippier said that over the past 18 months he had received an increasingly heavy postbag about the problem.

"In many cases there are no terms and conditions in the contract at all. But I think the worst offenders are the larger firms who do not honour the terms of a contract and know that the small firm cannot take them to law."

The new initiative has the backing of the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Directors, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

A CBI survey of the problem revealed that a quarter of companies claimed most of their bills were paid late, one third that more than half were late, and well over half believed that standards of payment had declined in the last 10 years. Just over half the small firms had their worst problems with large customers, but four in ten cited other small companies as the culprits.

The findings are backed up by the Institute of Directors' study which found that 77 per cent of members said that late

payment was a serious problem.

Mr Trippier made it clear that if the guidelines do not have an effect within about three years then the Government may consider legislation. *Payment on Time* will be issued to government departments, local authorities, major corporations, small companies, chambers of commerce and professional advisors. The CBI will also be sending out 20,000 copies to its members.

Mr Trippier added: "The Government itself is not free from criticism in this area, although all departments are on standing instructions to pay on time."

Mr John Owens, deputy director general of the CBI, welcomed the guidelines and said: "Small firms are the least able to weather the consequences of late payment. Failure to pay on time is failure to honour a contract. There can be no excuse for holding on to someone else's money."

In a further move to help small companies, Mr Richard Ottaway, Conservative MP for Nottingham North, has introduced a Bill which would give firms the legal right to charge interest on outstanding debts. His second reading was blocked by the Government and has been postponed until July.

## Woolworth facelift rich in promise

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Woolworth Holdings has identified up to 60 of its 800 or more Woolworth high street stores as having redevelopment potential that could bring a rich financial harvest. Many millions of pounds could be involved because Woolworth has so many sites in prime in-town positions.

One of the biggest schemes is already planned in detail. A Norwich Woolworth store of 49,000 sq ft, valued at £6 million, is expected to be worth £10 million net of building costs after development which will drive a lofty mall down the centre and add a series of other shops to a Woolworth outlet of 25,000 sq ft.

Studies of other potential redevelopment sites are still in an early stage but it appears likely that there will be at least one other scheme comparable to that at Norwich.

But smaller Woolworth outlets in smaller towns are also attracting attention because demographic changes point to growth in such spots as population moves increasingly into more rural areas.

As it continues its battle against the unwelcome bid from Dixons, the electricals shops chain, Woolworth is planning to spend nearly £150 million by the end of 1988 on refurbishing and relaunching 800 Woolworth outlets to sell six main groups of goods under its Operation Focus strategy.

At the end of this process Woolworth will have 200 stores in key provincial centres which will be larger units that can be used for comparison shopping. Another 600 or so will be smaller units which will aim to cater for top-up shopping.

In some locations Woolworth is considering adding satellite stores which could sell one or possibly more of the six groups of goods on which Woolworth is now concentrating. These are its "Kids" section, "Gifts and Sweets", "Entertainment", "Kitchen Shop", "Home and Garden", and "Looks".

Between 3 and 4 per cent of the children's clothing market is claimed by Woolworth and with the new stores it is looking to double its penetration.

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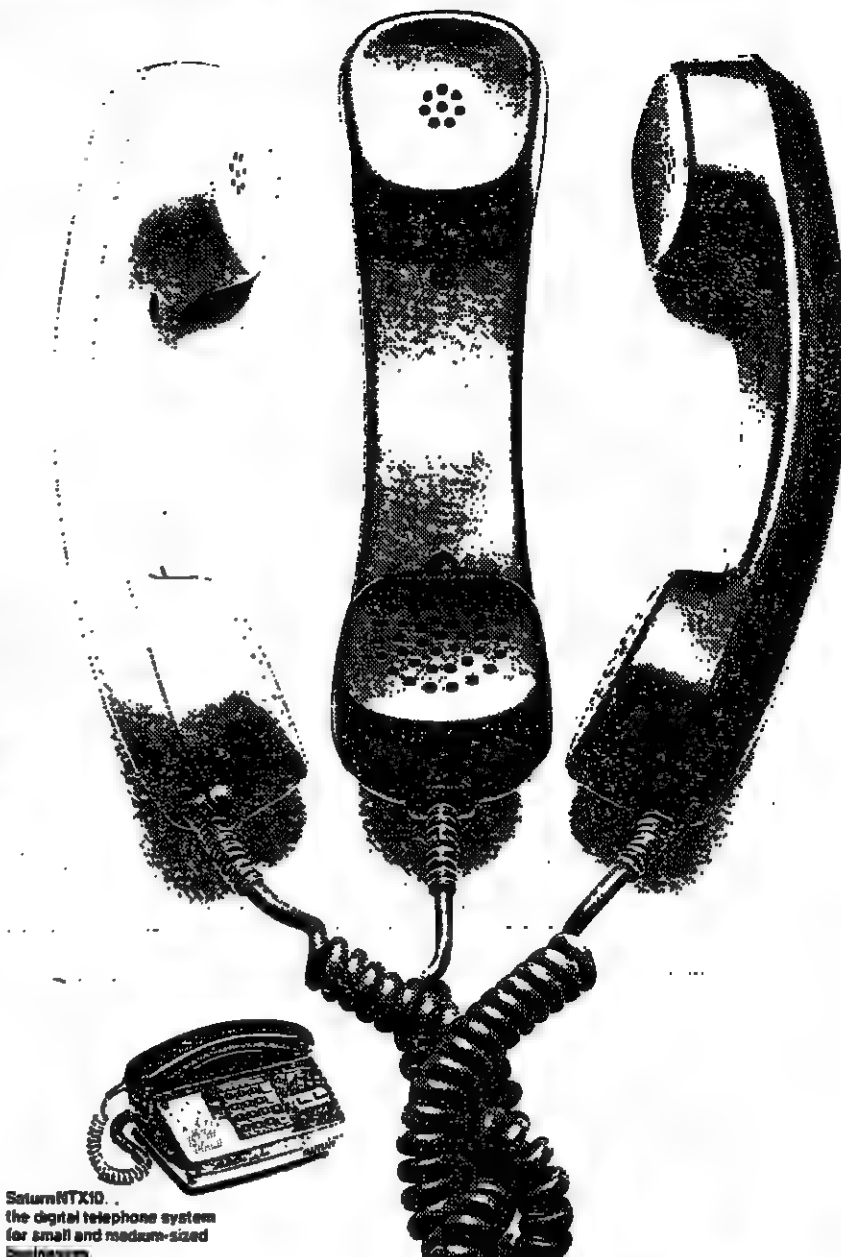
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel \_\_\_\_\_



Saturn NTX10, the digital telephone system for small and medium-sized businesses

### APPOINTMENTS

M L Holdings: Mr I E Jackett becomes group financial controller. Mr I W Downie is made finance director and Mr W F Brown becomes personnel director of ML Aviation Co. Mr D Johnstone is made finance director of ML Engineering (Plymouth).

EMAP: Mr Kevin Hand becomes managing director of the new circulation and distribution company. Mr Tom Moloney has been made managing director of a new London publishing division, responsible for the development of teenage sector magazines. Mr Bob Feetham becomes the managing director of EMAP National Publications.

Rawplug: Mr Richard Evans has been made managing director.

Clarkson Puckle Group: The board of the international division will be: Mr A G C



Richard Evans

Howland Jackson, chairman, Mr D M Berland, Mr C L Burgess, Mr A J Duggan, Mr A J Ellison, Mr B Etchells, Mr R A Neulander, Mr D C Milwater and Mr B M Waters.

Inchope: Mr Charles Mackay will join the board with responsibility for the Far East activities. He will be based in Hong Kong from October, 1986.

Biffa Waste Services: Mr Mark Aldridge becomes managing director.

Hollis Timber Sales: Mr Tony Moore has been made managing director.

Guildway: Mr Kenneth Kelly is made financial director.

Declan Kelly: Mr Michael Morris becomes managing director of YPH Housing, a new subsidiary.

JH Minet: Mr Colin Rees Phillips has been made executive director of the North American marine division, and Mr Ian Delgado of the data processing division.

Triumph Adler (UK): Mr C.W.A. Davis joins the board as financial director.

CSE Aviation: Mr Colin Beckwith becomes a director.

More appointments on page 27

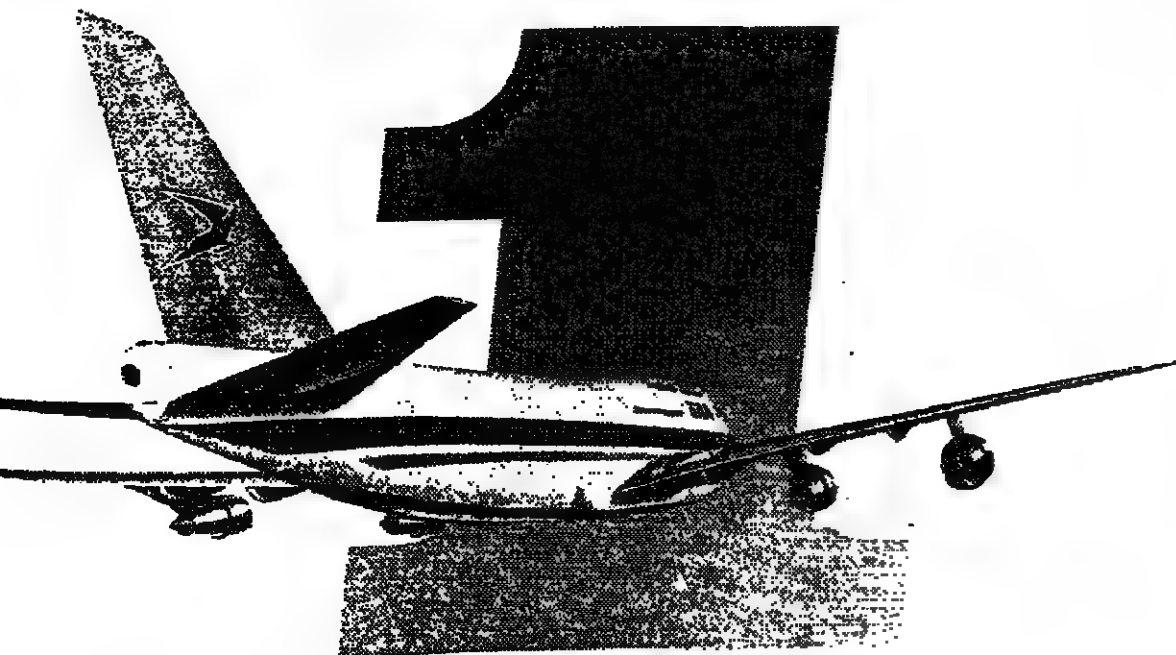
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## \* PLESSEY HOTLINE \* PLESSEY H

## Sonar contracts for Trident are worth another £40 million

Plessey has won contracts worth more than £40 million to supply highly sophisticated new sonar for the Royal Navy's Trident submarine programme, and for a covert submarine communications programme.

The Trident orders cover enhancements to Sonar 2054, a fully integrated multifunctional sonar suite, plus the first production contract.

For Trident, this system will be the most advanced of its type in the world, and will contribute to the survivability of this new submarine deterrent force well into the next century.

£50 MILLION

Total orders for the Trident sonar project received over the last 12 months by Plessey are worth more than £50 million.

As prime contractor for the sonar, Plessey was awarded the



A Plessey submarine sonar.

development prototype and pre-production contract in April, 1985. Further production contracts which take long lead times into account will be let in line with the schedule for the submarine programme itself.

Royal Navy equipment business won by Plessey over the last year now totals over £300 million.

## Plessey pumps for Boeing

Boeing is buying more Plessey fuel pumps, worth almost £1 million, for its 737-300 - one of the world's best-selling jet airliners.

Each aircraft employs six Plessey fuel pumps in centre and wing tanks. These pumps provide vapour-free fuel at 20,000 pounds per hour, and meet all specified performance requirements at high climb rates and high altitudes.

Weighing only 2.27kg, Mk4 versions of the Plessey Type 8240 fuel pump for the Boeing 737-300 are now the only pumps qualified for use with all conventional aviation fuels, including JP4.

## System X quality centre

A new 11,000 sq. ft microelectronics centre has been opened by Plessey at its Liverpool telecommunications plant. Representing an investment of over £5.5 million, it provides essential quality assessment and development facilities for the Plessey production of British Telecom's System X exchanges.

The new centre is as advanced as any of its kind in Europe. Currently 50 engineers and operators are employed there, mainly in testing and qualifying components for the System X production line.

Equipment is highly automated - for electrical testing of simple and complex components, for environmental testing and for failure analysis.

The centre will also help to design new VLSI custom devices and assess advanced microcircuits for use in System X, such as high-density semiconductor memory chips and high-speed 16- and 32-bit CPU devices.

## £24 million Mauritius airport contract

Against fierce competition from French companies, Plessey has won a £24 million contract to redevelop Plaisance International Airport in Mauritius.

Expanding its fast-growing tourist industry is a key element in the Mauritian economic development plan. By 1995, passengers using Plaisance should double to a million a year, and freight rise from 8,600 tonnes a year now to 18,000 tonnes.

### MAJOR CONSTRUCTION

As prime contractor, Plessey turnkey responsibility includes civil works design and construction, and direction, co-



The airport equipped by Plessey in Grenada.

ordination and management of British equipment and services.

Construction involves taxiways, aircraft parking apron, buildings, airside roads, service roads and car parks, and surface water drainage, water supply and sewage disposal systems.

Plessey will also provide three passenger air bridges, new airport power generation and distribution, ground and road lighting, navigation and communications equipment, a new telephone network, a fixed ground power system, fitting and equipping of buildings, and airport emergency service vehicles.

In Africa alone, Plessey has helped to develop eleven airports since 1975. Elsewhere, its projects include the new airports now operating in Grenada and the Falklands.

**PLESSEY**  
Technology is our business.

PLESSEY and the Plessey symbol are trade marks of The Plessey Company plc.



## COMMODITIES

The New York Stock Exchange composite index was down 1.40 at 134.30 while Standard & Poor's composite index lost 1.40 at 682.25.

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STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES					
Market rates city's range		Market rates London			
	May 18	May 15	1 month	3 months	
New York	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.48-0.49penn	1.21-1.16penn	
London	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Paris	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Frankfurt	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Brussels	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Amsterdam	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Geneva	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Basel	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Madrid	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Barcelona	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Valencia	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
Seville	1.5200-1.5263	1.5292-1.5295	0.41-0.43penn	0.81-0.80penn	
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Malaga</					

metric tones | Vol    
 a new frequency | Tone

in 2 p.m. per metric tonne	Vol	July	125.0	
in place per dry ounce	Tone	Aug	125.0	
		Sept	107.5	102.0
at NYMEX & C.O. Ltd. report		Oct	107.5	102.0
per HED GRADING		Nov	111.0	105.0
monthly	335.0-340.0	Dec	109.0	102.0
	2500	Jan	105.0	100.0
	2500	Feb	105.0	100.0
	2500	Mar	102.0	100.0
	2500	Apr	102.0	100.0
	2500			100.0

MAJOR CATHODES	
Monthly	920.0-923.0
	100
	2500
Monthly	Suspending
	244.5-245.0
	2500

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION	
Average monthly prices at representative markets on	
U.S. Cattle, 102-230 per kg liv w	(2-42)
U.S. Sheep, 254-259 per kg liv w	(2-22)
U.S. Pig, 70.00 per kg liv w	(2-22)
England and Wales:	
Cattle nos. down 4.4 %	avg.
Sheep, 101,050-111	
Sheep nos. up 5.0 %	avg.
Pig nos. 262,544	
Pig nos. up 13.0 %	avg.

LONDON MEAT FUTURES	
Beef Contract	
	p. per kg
March	125.0
June	125.0
Sept	107.5
Dec	107.5
March	102.0
Sept	102.0

[illegible]

**LONDON ME/  
EXCH**

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●-4	86b	24	773	174	1
-17	0.1	0.2	..	174	1
2	93b	16	793	375	2

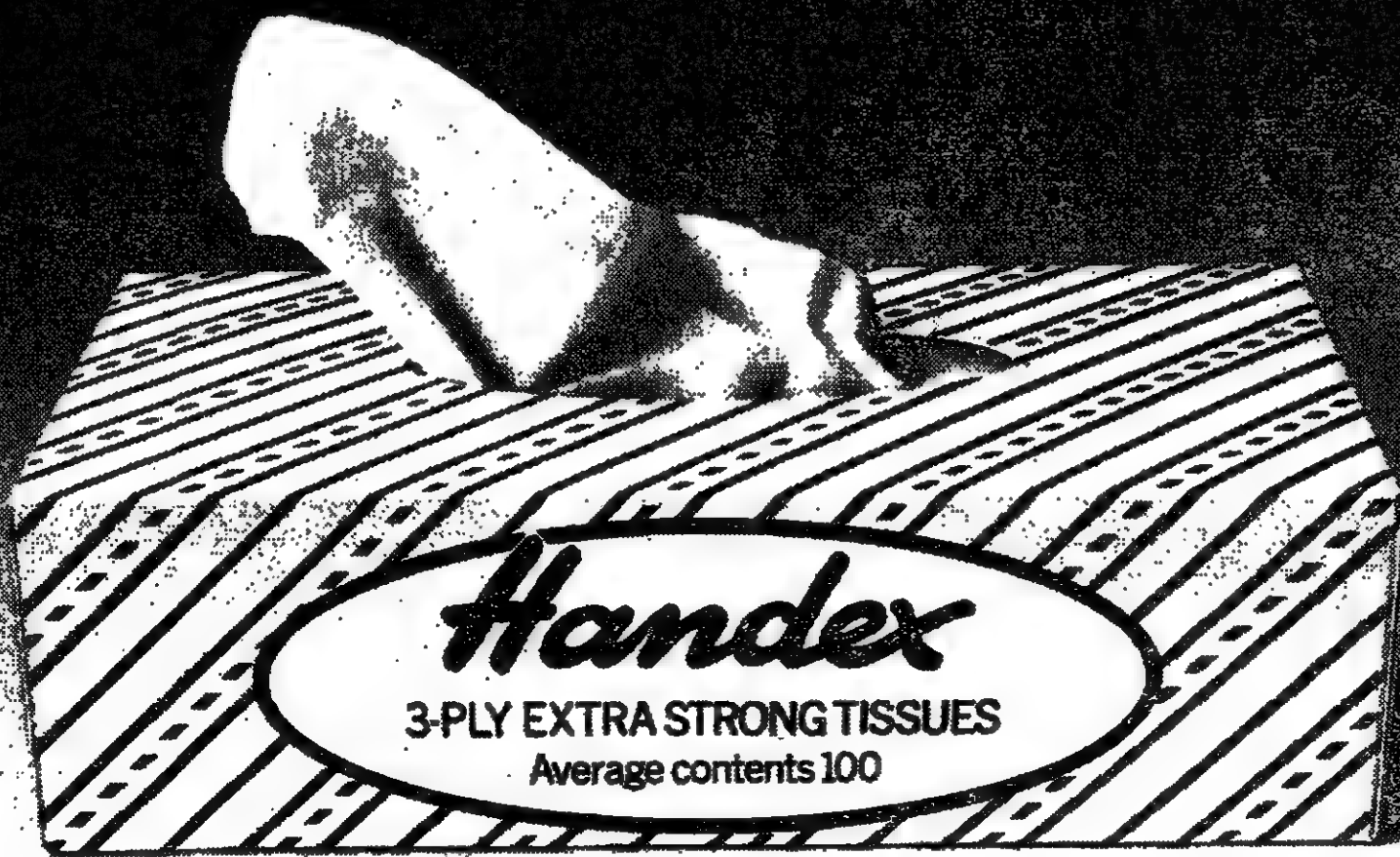
272	85b	24	77.3	173	139	TH Trustee	154	72	62b	41	100	100
277	87	27	77.7	178	140	Thompson	155	73	63b	42	101	101
282	88	28	78.2	183	145	Thompson	156	74	64b	43	102	102
287	89	29	78.7	188	150	Thompson	157	75	65b	44	103	103
292	90	30	79.2	193	155	Thompson	158	76	66b	45	104	104
297	91	31	79.7	198	160	Thompson	159	77	67b	46	105	105
302	92	32	80.2	203	165	Thompson	160	78	68b	47	106	106
307	93	33	80.7	208	170	Thompson	161	79	69b	48	107	107
312	94	34	81.2	213	175	Thompson	162	80	70b	49	108	108
317	95	35	81.7	218	180	Thompson	163	81	71b	50	109	109
322	96	36	82.2	223	185	Thompson	164	82	72b	51	110	110
327	97	37	82.7	228	190	Thompson	165	83	73b	52	111	111
332	98	38	83.2	233	195	Thompson	166	84	74b	53	112	112
337	99	39	83.7	238	200	Thompson	167	85	75b	54	113	113
342	100	40	84.2	243	205	Thompson	168	86	76b	55	114	114
347	101	41	84.7	248	210	Thompson	169	87	77b	56	115	115
352	102	42	85.2	253	215	Thompson	170	88	78b	57	116	116
357	103	43	85.7	258	220	Thompson	171	89	79b	58	117	117
362	104	44	86.2	263	225	Thompson	172	90	80b	59	118	118
367	105	45	86.7	268	230	Thompson	173	91	81b	60	119	119
372	106	46	87.2	273	235	Thompson	174	92	82b	61	120	120
377	107	47	87.7	278	240	Thompson	175	93	83b	62	121	121
382	108	48	88.2	283	245	Thompson	176	94	84b	63	122	122
387	109	49	88.7	288	250	Thompson	177	95	85b	64	123	123
392	110	50	89.2	293	255	Thompson	178	96	86b	65	124	124
397	111	51	89.7	298	260	Thompson	179	97	87b	66	125	125
402	112	52	90.2	303	265	Thompson	180	98	88b	67	126	126
407	113	53	90.7	308	270	Thompson	181	99	89b	68	127	127
412	114	54	91.2	313	275	Thompson	182	100	90b	69	128	128
417	115	55	91.7	318	280	Thompson	183	101	91b	70	129	129
422	116	56	92.2	323	285	Thompson	184	102	92b	71	130	130
427	117	57	92.7	328	290	Thompson	185	103	93b	72	131	131
432	118	58	93.2	333	295	Thompson	186	104	94b	73	132	132
437	119	59	93.7	338	300	Thompson	187	105	95b	74	133	133
442	120	60	94.2	343	305	Thompson	188	106	96b	75	134	134
447	121	61	94.7	348	310	Thompson	189	107	97b	76	135	135
452	122	62	95.2	353	315	Thompson	190	108	98b	77	136	136
457	123	63	95.7	358	320	Thompson	191	109	99b	78	137	137
462	124	64	96.2	363	325	Thompson	192	110	100b	79	138	138
467	125	65	96.7	368	330	Thompson	193	111	101b	80	139	139
472	126	66	97.2	373	335	Thompson	194	112	102b	81	140	140
477	127	67	97.7	378	340	Thompson	195	113	103b	82	141	141
482	128	68	98.2	383	345	Thompson	196	114	104b	83	142	142
487	129	69	98.7	388	350	Thompson	197	115	105b	84	143	143
492	130	70	99.2	393	355	Thompson	198	116	106b	85	144	144
497	131	71	99.7	398	360	Thompson	199	117	107b	86	145	145
502	132	72	100.2	403	365	Thompson	200	118	108b	87	146	146
507	133	73	100.7	408	370	Thompson	201	119	109b	88	147	147
512	134	74	101.2	413	375	Thompson	202	120	110b	89	148	148
517	135	75	101.7	418	380	Thompson	203	121	111b	90	149	149
522	136	76	102.2	423	385	Thompson	204	122	112b	91	150	150
527	137	77	102.7	428	390	Thompson	205	123	113b	92	151	151
532	138	78	103.2	433	395	Thompson	206	124	114b	93	152	152
537	139	79	103.7	438	400	Thompson	207	125	115b	94	153	153
542	140	80	104.2	443	405	Thompson	208	126	116b	95	154	154
547	141	81	104.7	448	410	Thompson	209	127	117b	96	155	155
552	142	82	105.2	453	415	Thompson	210	128	118b	97	156	156
557	143	83	105.7	458	420	Thompson	211	129	119b	98	157	157
562	144	84	106.2	463	425	Thompson	212	130	120b	99	158	158
567	145	85	106.7	468	430	Thompson	213	131	121b	100	159	159
572	146	86	107.2	473	435	Thompson	214	132	122b	101	160	160
577	147	87	107.7	478	440	Thompson	215	133	123b	102	161	161
582	148	88	108.2	483	445	Thompson	216	134	124b	103	162	162
587	149	89	108.7	488	450	Thompson	217	135	125b	104	163	163
592	150	90	109.2	493	455	Thompson	218	136	126b	105	164	164
597	151	91	109.7	498	460	Thompson	219	137	127b	106	165	165
602	152	92	110.2	503	465	Thompson	220	138	128b	107	166	166
607	153	93	110.7	508	470	Thompson	221	139	129b	108	167	167
612	154	94	111.2	513	475	Thompson	222	140	130b	109	168	168
617	155	95	111.7	518	480	Thompson	223	141	131b	110	169	169
622	156	96	112.2	523	485	Thompson	224	142	132b	111	170	170
627	157	97	112.7	528	490	Thompson	225	143	133b	112	171	171
632	158	98	113.2	533	495	Thompson	226	144	134b	113	172	172
637	159	99	113.7	538	500	Thompson	227	145	135b	114	173	173
642	160	100	114.2	543	505	Thompson	228	146	136b	115	174	174
647	161	101	114.7	548	510	Thompson	229	147	137b	116	175	175
652	162	102	115.2	553	515	Thompson	230	148	138b	117	176	176
657	163	103	115.7	558	520	Thompson	231	149	139b	118	177	177
662	164	104	116.2	563	525	Thompson	232	150	140b	119	178	178
667	165	105	116.7	568	530	Thompson	233	151	141b	120	179	179
672	166	106	117.2	573	535	Thompson	234	152	142b	121	180	180
677	167	107	117.7	578	540	Thompson	235	153	143b	122	181	181
682	168	108	118.2	583	545	Thompson	236	154	144b	123	182	182
687	169	109	118.7	588	550	Thompson	237	155	145b	124	183	183
692	170	110	119.2	593	555	Thompson	238	156	146b	125	184	184
697	171	111	119.7	598	560	Thompson	239	157	147b	126	185	185
702	172	112	120.2	603	565	Thompson	240	158	148b	127	186	186
707	173	113	120.7	608	570	Thompson	241	159	149b	128	187	187
712	174	114	121.2	613	575	Thompson	242	160	150b	129	188	188
717	175	115	121.7	618	580	Thompson	243	161	151b	130	189	189
722	176	116	122.2	623	585	Thompson	244	162	152b	131	190	190
727	177	117	122.7	628	590	Thompson	245	163	153b	132	191	191
732	178	118	123.2	633	595	Thompson	246	164	154b	133	192	192
737	179	119	123.7	638	600	Thompson	247	165	155b	134	193	193
742	180	120	124.2	643	605	Thompson	248	166	156b	135	194	194
747	181	121	124.7	648	610	Thompson	249	167	157b	136	195	195
752	182	122	125.2	653	615	Thompson	250	168	158b	137	196	196
757	183	123	125.7	658	620	Thompson	251	169	159b	138	197	197
762	184	124	126.2	663	625	Thompson	252	170	160b	139	198	198
767	185	125	126.7	668	630	Thompson	253	171	161b	140	199	199
772	186	126	127.2	673	635	Thompson	254	172	162b	141	200	200
777	187	127	127.7	678	640	Thompson	255	173	163b	142	201	201
782	188	128	128.2	683	645	Thompson	256	174	164b	143	202	202
787	189	129	128.7	688	650	Thompson	257	175	165b	144	203	203
792	190	130	129.2	693	655	Thompson	258	176	166b	145	204	204
797	191	131	129.7	698	660	Thompson	259	177	167b	146	205	205
802	192	132	130.2	703	665	Thompson	260	178	168b	147	206	206
807	193	133	130.7	708	670	Thompson	261	179	169b	148	207	207
812	194	134	131.2	713	675	Thompson	262	180	170b	149	208	208
817	195	135	131.7	718	680	Thompson	263	181	171b	150	209	209
822	196	136	132.2	723	685	Thompson	264	182	172b	151	210	210
827	197	137	132.7	728	690	Thompson	265	183	173b	152	211	211
832	198	138	133.2	733	695	Thompson	266	184	174b	153	212	212
837	199	139	133.7	738	700	Thompson	267	185	175b	154	213	213
842	200	140	134.2	743	705	Thompson	268	186	176b	155	214	

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# Lorry makers 'still vulnerable' as demand increases

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The continuing vulnerability of Europe's small, independent lorry makers — including Leyland Vehicles and Bedford, and Ensa of Spain — and their inability to cope with rising demand are highlighted in a new report on the industry published today.

For such companies to remain independent will prove "increasingly expensive" and management and owners will strive to repair the strategic weaknesses of their companies.

DRI Europe, the forecasting group, says that Leyland — the subject of recent abortive takeover proposals by General Motors — has unusual depth in its model range and superior production facilities, but the current narrowness of market opportunity is particularly frustrating.

All three companies, the report says, are dependent on their domestic markets, where they face an import challenge.

and African markets depressed by reduced oil production earnings. It adds that they could benefit from technological cooperation enabling them to reduce large research and development costs.

DRI believes that the weakness of these companies in European distribution and service makes them strategically ill-equipped to capture the benefits of a rising demand for trucks in Europe that is now forecast.

Steady expansion is predicted in all sectors, with the total demand for trucks in seven leading EEC markets rising from 1,117,000 last year to 1,214,000 in 1990. Production is expected to remain at last year's level of 1,343,000 for the next two years, and then rise to a 1990 figure of 1,442,000.

After a small decline in output this year, says DRI, 1987 will witness more general cheer, with exports having no

further contraction to make and better European demand feeding through.

Stronger European economic growth expected in the wake of the collapse of oil prices has raised sales expectations in the commercial vehicle market. But the report gives a warning that the one-third or more of European truck output that is sold outside Western Europe is at risk.

"The net benefit of the oil price change will prove to be in inverse proportion to the weight class of the vehicle sector in question. Light truck output will show an unambiguous improvement; heavy truck output will momentarily fall as a further sharp cutback in exports occurs."

"For the hard-hit medium and heavy-duty truck sector the impact of further Opec belt-tightening will be to halt the gradual recovery of output in its tracks."

Following the rapid growth last year in the light commercial vehicle sector, DRI predicts a more moderate expansion in the years ahead. Medium and heavy vehicle demand is expected to go into a fourth year of improving volumes and by 1990 sales in the EEC should reach 208,000.

manance of the property assets. These were valued at £30.8 million, compared with £5.8 million in 1984 and there was a £1.2 million profit from the sale of land at Ellesmere Port.

It is these property assets, as yet largely unexploited, which are the attraction in the Ship Canal Company.

Higams, the private company of Mr John Whitaker, the chairman of the successful retail warehouse developer, Peel Holdings, has been gradually building its stake in Manchester Ship to the point where a takeover bid was triggered.

The property company has been talking to the Takeover Panel about the Ship Canal Company's complicated voting structure, which could take some time to sort out.

Higams is offering 625p per share cash for the ordinary shares and 300p per preference share, the price at which it bought the latter.

## Property bolsters Manchester Ship

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The fate of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, which is the subject of a contested takeover bid by Higams, a private property company, highlights the rise and fall of an essential part of Britain's industrial might.

Manchester Ship's value now lies in its property assets, a far cry from the Canal's opening in 1894 when it was a vital thoroughfare for transporting the wealth created in the North West.

The company was hit by £4 million of severance costs in 1985, turning in taxable losses of £1.94 million for the year ending December 31 1985, compared with a profit of £1.58 million the previous year.

The group's port showed a loss of £1.6 million in 1985, a figure depressed by losses of £3 million on the upper reaches of the Canal.

The only bright spot in the 1985 results was the perfor-

## Scottish TV 'A' shares to be given votes

Scottish Television proposes to enfranchise its non-voting "A" shareholders and to raise about £5.7 million through a rights issue.

This involves converting both the "A" ordinary shares and the preference capital into ordinary shares of 10p each, with preference shareholders relinquishing control.

The issue, which has been underwritten, will involve the issue of 2.13 million ordinary shares on the basis of one share for every four "A" ordinary or preference shares held.

The changes involve

amendments to the rules of STV's profit-sharing and share-option schemes.

The original purpose of the share structure was to retain local control of the company and to ensure the acceptability to the IBA of those holders who had the right to vote in general meetings.

The directors believe that the equity holders should be entitled to participate more directly in STV's affairs and that the existence of non-voting shares is now widely regarded by investors as undesirable.

## NESTLÉ S.A., Cham and Vevey, Switzerland

### Payment of dividend

Notice is hereby given to shareholders and holders of participation certificates that following a resolution passed at the General Meeting of shareholders held on 15th May 1986, a dividend for the year 1985 will be paid to them as from 20th May 1986, as follows:

	per share	per participation certificate
gross	Sfr. 148.00	Sfr. 29.00
less Swiss federal withholding tax of 35%	Sfr. 50.75	Sfr. 10.15
net	Sfr. 97.25	Sfr. 18.85

This dividend is payable against delivery of coupon No. 4 for all bearer shares and participation certificates.

On the other hand, all dividends payable on registered share certificates without coupons will be paid by bank transfer to the shareholder's account or by way of an assignment in accordance with the instructions received from the shareholder.

The dividends are payable in Swiss Francs. Outside Switzerland Paying Agents will pay against coupons and assignments in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of presentation; bank transfers will be effected value 20th May 1986 in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date.

Coupon No. 4 and assignment may be presented as from 20th May 1986 to the following Paying Agents of the Company:

In Switzerland:  
Credit Suisse, Zurich and its branch offices.  
Swiss Bank Corporation, Basel and its branch offices.  
Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich and its branch offices.  
Société Vaudoise, Bern and its branch offices.  
Banque Leu Ltd., Zurich and its branch offices.  
Banque Cantonale vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branch offices and agencies.  
Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich, and its branch offices.  
Berliner Kantonalbank, Bern, and its branch offices.  
Zuger Kantonalbank, Zug, and its branch offices.  
Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg, Fribourg and its agencies.  
Janner & Cie, Geneva.  
Lombard, Odier & Co., Geneva.  
Pictet & Cie, Geneva.  
Handelsbank N.W. Zurich, and its branch offices.

In England:  
Credit Suisse Corporation, London.  
Credit Suisse, London.  
Union Bank of Switzerland, London.

In the United States of America:  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York.  
Credit Suisse, New York.  
Swiss Bank Corporation, New York.  
Union Bank of Switzerland, New York.

In France:  
Crédit Commercial de France, Paris.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.

In Germany:  
Erecon-Bank AG, Frankfurt, Main and Düsseldorf.

In Holland:  
Pictet Holding & Pictet, Amsterdam.

In Austria:  
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Vienna.

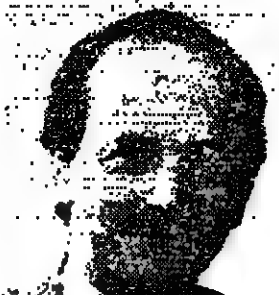
In Japan:  
Nippon Securities Co. Ltd., Tokyo.  
Yamato Securities Co. Ltd., Tokyo.

Cham and Vevey 15th May 1986

The Board of Directors

## APPOINTMENTS

Dubilier: Mr A.J. Lorenz has been made a non-executive director.  
Blackwood Hodge: Mr Brian Thompson has been appointed chairman of the new subsidiary, BH Exports, with Mr Richard Halahan director and general manager.



Richard Halahan

Food and Drink Federation: Mr Michael Mackenzie becomes director-general next month.

Merrill Lynch Relocation Management International: Mr Nicholas Troilo has been appointed managing director



Nicholas Troilo

and Mr A.G. Hickie becomes director of sales and marketing.

● KEMSLEY: The share offer has been accepted in respect of 27,332,112 Kenning Motor ordinary shares, including 12,600,000 owned by IEP Securities and 190,973 Kenning ordinary in respect of which the revised cash offer has been accepted. This represents 64.8 per cent of existing capital of Kenning. Offers have been declared unconditional. They remain open for acceptance until further notice.

● YORK MOUNT GROUP: Six-for-five rights issue proposed at 41p per share, the bulk of which will be subscribed for by York Trust. There is to be a change in board control. Shareholders representing 60.6 per cent of the capital have agreed to renounce their rights to new shares, all of which have been placed by York Trust and Capel Cure Myers, the company's broker, so that an amount representing no more than 29.9 per cent of the enlarged capital (assuming rights are fully subscribed) will be subscribed by a syndicate of investors nominated by York Trust. A substantial proportion of these rights will be taken up by the West Yorkshire Enterprise Board. Final dividend of 1p making 3p for year to December 31 (3p). Figures in 2000. Turnover 2,936 (3,336). Pretax profit 176 (203).

● CITY AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT: Harvard Securities Group received acceptances for 78,080 City shares under the share offer, and for 16,652 shares under the cash offer. The offer is extended until 3pm on May 23.

● THE HOWARD GROUP: Results for six months to March 31. Special interim dividend 4p per share. Figures in 2000. Pretax profit 2,365 (1,317). Earnings per share 12.3p (5.7). The group says that the 79 per cent growth in pretax

profit reflects its continuing success.

● BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY CO: The company and Adelaide Steamship Co have agreed that BHP will file notices of discontinuance of the various Supreme Court proceedings instituted against Adelaide Steamship, certain of its subsidiaries and Mr Spalvina.

● JACKSON EXPLORATION: Results for three months to March 31. Figures in 2000. Net loss per share \$0.08 (nil).

● INTERVISION VIDEO (HOLDINGS): The company has agreed, subject to conditions, for a consortium of investors to subscribe \$400,000 for eight million new ordinary shares. Rights issue to raise \$345,000 proposed.

● CAMPBELL RED LAKE MINES: The company has filed a final short form prospectus in Canada, and a registration statement in the US, relating to the proposed public offering of three million treasury common shares. A total of 1.5 million shares will be offered in Canada and outside the US at \$5.20 and a further 1.5 million shares will be offered at \$14.50 in the US and outside Canada. The net proceeds of \$55.1 million will be used to repay a substantial portion of the bank debt incurred in January when Campbell bought its 56.7 per cent interest in Kiena Gold Mines.

● SIGMA MINES: Net income for three months to March 31 \$1.149 million (14 cents per share) compared with \$365,000 (18 cents) for the first quarter of 1985.

● HAWTAL WHITING HOLDINGS: Chase Manhattan Securities has completed a placing of 634,253 new ordinary shares at 435p per share to raise about £2.6 million after expenses, conditional upon shareholders' approval. In addition,

230,000 ordinary shares held by discretionary settlements of Mr John Whitecross and Mr Ken Talbot, two of the founders and directors, were placed.

The group's pretax profits for the year to December 31 were £3.5 million compared with £2.1 million for the previous year.

● TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES: The company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Total Eastern Exploration, has agreed in principle with Canadian Oil and Gas Fund and Mr John G McDonald to take control of Ranchmen's Resources, the oil and gas producer listed on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver exchanges. Erickson profits for the first quarter of 1986 were \$570,000 (\$349,000).

● MANN & CO: Conditional agreement has been reached to acquire for £1.75 million shares or cash a company owning H J Furlong and Sons, a surveyor and estate agent operating mainly in south east London and north Kent.

● FLETCHER CHALLENGE: Company is to issue one ordinary share at \$2 for every five ordinary and 16 ordinary for every 25 16 per cent specified pref. The issue will raise \$224 million from two instalments.

● YORKLYDE: Results for year to January 31. Final dividend 4.25p (3.75), making 7p (6). Figures in 2000. Group turnover 8,231 (6,220). Pretax profit 2,401 (1,836). Earnings per share 30.6p (23.8). Demand for the group's products has

steadied since the year end and, although the group is still working to capacity, the directors believe it is unlikely that profits for this year will reach last year's record.

● STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES: Coleroll has received acceptances of the in-

creased offer for 960,306 pref (61.16 per cent). Of these 461,341 elected for the revised pref cash alternative. S G Warburg owns a further 218,388 pref shares (13.91 per cent). Coleroll and its associates have received acceptances for or 1,178,694 SP pref (75.07 per cent). The revised pref cash alternative has closed, but the increased pref offer will remain open until further notice.

● WHIM CREEK: Consolidated profit for the first three months of 1986 was Aus\$420,000 (2 cents a share) from the production of 7,043 oz gold at the Meekatharra operations. Work has begun on a new crushing plant.

● SAPPHIRE PETROLEUM: Results for 1985. Figures in 2000. Turnover 3,084 (2,611). Pretax loss 3,215 (2,535). Loss per share 20p (21.1). ● TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT GROUP: United Heavy Transport (a subsidiary) and Econofreight Transport (a subsidiary of TDG) have agreed to a merger of their heavy haulage businesses. The merger has become necessary because of the decline in North Sea oil activities and the intense foreign competition.

● ALLEBONE & SONS: The chairman, Mr Alan Allebone, said in his annual statement that sales for the first three months of the year were poor. But, despite the cold weather, initial reactions to the new spring and summer ranges had been encouraging. He believed that there was scope for substantial recovery in retailing profits.

● FEB INTERNATIONAL: Results for 1985. Dividend 0.89p, making 1.78. Equivalent gross 2.52p (4.15). Figures in 2000. Pretax loss 716 (profit 811).

● STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES: Coleroll has received acceptances of the in-



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# Proof of knowledge of use as sex-shop is required

**Westminster City Council v Croxallgrange Ltd and Another**

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brightman, Lord MacKay of Clashfern, Lord Ackner and Lord Oliver of Aylmerton [Speeches said May 15]

Knowledge that the use of premises as a sex establishment was in contravention of the prohibition in paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 was a necessary ingredient of the offence under paragraph 20(1)(a) of the 1982 Act.

Accordingly, where it was not proved beyond reasonable doubt that the defendants had known that no application for a licence to use their premises as a sex establishment had been made before the date due under paragraph 28, they had been entitled to be acquitted.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Westminster City Council from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice McCullough) (The Times December 7, 1984, [1985] 1 All ER 740).

The Divisional Court had dismissed an appeal by the council by case stated from the dismissal by Mr Ronald Bards, Bow Street Stipendiary Magistrate, on December 29, 1983, of

Two informations alleging that Croxallgrange had on two days in February 1983 knowingly permitted the use of premises at 4 Peter Street, Soho, as a sex establishment without the grant of a licence by the council under Schedule 3 to the 1982 Act; and

Two informations under paragraph 20(1) of Schedule 3 alleging against Mr Charles Grech that the offence alleged against Croxallgrange had been committed with his connivance, he being a director of Croxallgrange, whereby he as well as Croxallgrange was guilty of the offence.

Paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 3 to the 1982 Act provides: "Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, no person shall in any area in which this Schedule is in force use any premises... as a sex establishment except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted under this Schedule by the appropriate authority."

Paragraph 20(1) provides: "A person who - (a) knowingly uses, or knowingly causes or permits the use of, any premises... as a sex establishment... shall be guilty of an offence."

Paragraph 28(1) provides: "It shall be lawful for any person who - (a) is using any premises... as a sex establishment... immediately before the date of the first publication... of a notice of the passing of a resolution under section 2(2) by the local authority for the area; and (b) had before the appointment day duly applied to the appropriate authority for a licence for the establishment, to continue to use the premises... as a sex establishment until the determination of his application."

Mr John Samuel, QC and Mr Roger McCarthy for the council; Mr John W. Rogers, QC and Mrs Pamela Shaw for the defendants.

**LORD BRIDGE** said that paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to the 1982 Act defined "sex establishment" as meaning a "sex cinema" or "sex shop", which were elaborately defined by paragraphs 3 and 4.

The essential facts were: 1 The council had resolved, pursuant to section 48 of the Act, that Schedule 3 should apply to their area, which included Soho. The resolution had been duly advertised. Schedule 3 had come into force on February 1, 1983 (the appointed day).

That one night the appellant had fired three shots from a rifle through the windows of his business partner's bungalow. No injuries were caused to those inside, but the prosecution alleged that lives might have been endangered by the bullets; not by the damaged property.

The statute was concerned with criminal damage to property; the appeal was concerned only with damage to property and with a charge of recklessness, rather than a charge involving a specific intent to endanger life.

The words "thereby" in the subsection related to the damage to property and not to the act which caused the damage. On the facts of the case the distinction between the appellant's act and the consequent damage was important.

On the true construction of section 12(b) the intention or recklessness envisaged was directed to the possible dangers caused by the destruction of property, and not to the dangers inherent in the method of causing the destruction of damage.

Solicitors: Mr Leslie M. Bell, Hull.

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# Third-country evidence is admissible

**Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Rees**

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brightman, Lord MacKay of Clashfern, Lord Oliver of Aylmerton and Lord Goff of Chieveley [Speeches said May 15]

Statements taken on oath in proceedings before a court in a foreign country were admissible in evidence in extradition proceedings at the suit of the West German Government requesting the extradition of the applicant, a German national, as a hostage in Bolivia.

The Home Secretary had been entitled to issue a second order on oath, taken in a foreign country, in proceedings while the applicant was in custody pursuant to his earlier order so that reliance could be placed on further evidence subsequently received in the proceedings.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Alan Rees from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Simon Brown) (The Times March 18, 1985) who had dismissed his application for judicial review of the secretary of state's second order and the decision of Mr W. R. Rees, Bow Street Stipendiary Magistrate, to proceed with the hearing.

Section 14 of the Extradition Act 1870 provides: "Depositions or statements on oath, taken in a foreign country, may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence in proceedings under this Act."

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC and Mr Edmund Lawson for the applicant; Mr Anthony Hidden, QC and Mr R. Alan Jones for the Secretary of State; Mr David P. G. Jones for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

**LORD MACLAY** said that on November 14, 1983, a German national, Michael Wurche, manager of Lufthansa in La Paz, had been kidnapped in Bolivia and held hostage while the kidnappers demanded a ransom of £15,500.

The ransom had been paid and he had been released on November 25, 1983. The German Government alleged that the applicant had been involved in the kidnapping, an offence over which the German Government had jurisdiction.

On March 13, 1984, a warrant had been issued under section 8(2) of the 1870 Act by a magistrate at Bow Street for the applicant's arrest. The warrant had been executed the same day. The applicant's arrival at Gatwick.

On April 13, the secretary of state had made an order under section 7 of the 1870 Act requiring the magistrate to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the applicant on a narrative identical to that which had appeared in the earlier order. No further request had meantime been made by the German Government.

On July 26, at the invitation of counsel for the German Government, the magistrate had terminated the part-heard proceedings and ordered the discharge of the applicant, who had been re-arrested immediately on leaving the dock on a warrant issued by the magistrate in compliance with the secretary of state's second order.

The magistrate had entertained but rejected a submission for the applicant that the re-arrest proceedings were oppressive, vexatious and an abuse of process. He had then adjourned the proceedings to enable the

prosecution to adduce evidence in support of its case. The applicant had made formal admissions that he was liable to maintain his children between February 1, 1984 and October 31, 1984, that supplementary benefits had been claimed for his children for that period and that the amount of the benefit paid.

Armed with those admissions the prosecution called no further evidence. There followed submissions from counsel on behalf of the defendant that it was unjust to continue the proceedings to prove that the defendant was capable of paying maintenance during the relevant period.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held dismissing an appeal by case stated by the defendant, Michael John Rees, against his conviction by the Woking Justices, of persistently neglecting to maintain his children in consequence of which neglect benefits had been awarded, contrary to section 25 of the Supplementary Benefits Act 1976.

Mr Christopher Pennell for the defendant; Mr Philip Havers for the Department of Health and Social Security.

**MR JUSTICE HIRST** said that at the hearing the defendant made formal admissions that he was liable to maintain his children between February 1, 1984 and October 31, 1984, that supplementary benefits had been claimed for his children for that period and that the amount of the benefit paid.

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The applicant submitted that the 1960 and 1978 Orders giving effect to the arrangement with the Federal Republic of Germany had been applied to proceedings under the Extradition Act 1870 to 1935.

On April 16, the applicant had been remanded in custody pursuant to that order. Statements and depositions, a substantial proportion of which comprised translations of statements made in Bolivia, had been received.

On July 6, at the hearing pursuant to section 10 of the 1870 Act, argument relating to issues going to the authentication and form of the Bolivian statements had been deferred and there had been argued, as a preliminary point, an issue whether the Bolivian statements were properly to be received in evidence having regard to article XI of the treaty relating to extradition between the German Government and the UK.

The government submitted that the Bolivian statements had been received in evidence having regard to article XI of the treaty relating to extradition between the German Government and the UK.

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Edited by Matthew May

## COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

## Time to hang up on the phone?

By Matthew May

Choosing which phone company to use when making long-distance phone calls has become commonplace in America since the break-up of American Telephone & Telegraph.

Since last week Britain has begun to have that choice with the launch by Mercury Communications of a service for companies that have 50 or more telephone lines.

Using optical fibre networks and microwave links it can now connect them to any other telephone user connected to the public network both here and abroad. In the City of London where the company has more facilities the service could be economic for companies with as few as 10 lines.

Mercury says its long-distance charges will on average be 20 per cent cheaper than British Telecom does not respond with price cuts.

At the moment companies have to decide whether to opt for British Telecom or Mercury — Mercury carries the call around its network and either delivers through its own or British Telecom lines — unless their private exchange can accept special software that will automatically choose the cheapest of the two depending on the destination of the call and the time of day.

The service will become available on a wider basis to medium-sized businesses after September with the launch of a system that will let callers use Mercury through their existing lines from British Telecom. A special piece of hardware from Mercury will then be available that connects to switchboards and removes the need to dial any extra digits.

By Christmas small businesses and residential users should be able to use Mercury by buying special telephones, at between £30 to £40, with a special button to press before dialling a number if they want to use Mercury's network.

The timetable for residential customers must however be considered fairly flexible as, with demand unknown, the company does not want to risk offending new business customers by overloading the network. Mercury recently placed an £18 million order for advanced System X exchanges with GEC which should allow it to compete sooner than expected for local call business. Ironically System X was developed by British Telecom at an estimated cost of £300 million.

Conventional wire-based telephone systems may not have a lengthy future. A report last week by Mintel, commissioned by Cellnet, predicts that the cellular radio system — the basis for the current splash in mobile telephones — may begin to take over from current "hard wired" telecommunications by the mid 1990s as prices fall.

## Our first winner



Alastair Macmillan was the winner of the first in our series of competitions linked to the DEC Schneider air race. You still have a chance to win a luxury weekend for two in New York with a return trip by Concorde. Our third competition is on page 30.

## The sure, safe way to buy off the shelf

The microcomputer is poised to be the principal player in a new drama about to unfold in Britain's high streets. The battle will be fought on two fronts.

The retailers of the machines are influential in that transition and are preparing to market top-range personal business machines with a level of professional support previously available only through dealerships.

At the other end of the high street are the insurance brokers, who will be the most prolific new users of business microcomputers.

Last week the disclosure by Laskys that it would be one of the first groups in the high street to provide technical support to microcomputers sold off the shelf is the first visible change to indicate that high-street trading is on the edge of revolt.

The Laskys service, which is provided through the software group Interlex, gives the microcomputer customer three months' hot-line support for a £35 premium. The purchaser, whose technical literacy is poor and is matched by a lack of confidence about mastering the technology, will have a prop.

Laskys, like many other of the top suppliers in the high street, has had problems with customers who cannot cope with badly written manuals and misuse software.

The novel service is meant to give the customer more confidence in the products and more confidence in his decision to purchase.

But the support service has far more significance than simulating an existing customer base. It will allow high-street retailers to stock sophisticated machines in large volumes and sell them off the shelf.

Selling business microcomputers to small high-street traders — destined to be the prime customers of off-the-shelf personal microcomputers — will require

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology correspondent

that support. At a stroke the number of high-street customers base will have been increased substantially with the traditional dealerships losing ground.

The traditional methods adopted by the computer manufacturers in selling mainframes were jettisoned very early. A strategy based on teams of salesmen offering consultancy and personal service was obviously irrelevant to the challenge of selling microcomputers.

At the lower end of the business computer market the manufacturing formula is to make them cheap and stack them high. But what of the retailing?

The profit margins have been cut to the bone and volume sales is the only answer. The vehicle for those sales is therefore the high-street consumer elec-

tronics retailers and suppliers.

It was that route which brought Amstrad to the door of the microcomputer market and it is in anticipation of an Amstrad business machine — deemed to be an IBM clone — that the high street is making its preparations.

At the other end of the high street a new source of customers is taking shape. The high-street brokers of insurance, financial expertise and stock are getting prepared for competition.

The 10,000-plus general insurance brokers in the provinces are still not prolific users of computers. But they know they must convert.

Only about 1,000 of them are believed to have any form of computerization.

These high-street traders are now under pressure from the building societies in the wake of new legislation. The insurance broker will be one of the new customers of the high-street microcomputer retailers. These brokers will be prepared to buy a business machine in the IBM PC or clone range but will unquestionably need support.

Good computer procedures and accompanying software which will allow instantaneous quotes to be given to potential customers is what the broker needs.

That necessity will also change the profile of micro retailers as they stock their shelves with banks of software, peripherals and any other props which the new customer base needs.

## Game for a renaissance

By Geoff Wheelwright

While the hardware end of the home computer industry speculates on what Alan Sugar will do with Sir Clive Sinclair's computers — and whether or not anyone but Mr Sugar will survive next year in the British home computer manufacturing business — the games software industry is under going a quiet renaissance.

Gone are the days when software houses were going bust every five minutes and lawyers were making more out of the industry than the people in it. Today things move at a slightly more sedate pace, with most software houses well aware of the seasonal nature of their business and what they have to do to combat that.

Some have tried to fight the traditional summer and post-Christmas slumps — which leave many distributors weighed down with old stock — by either dropping the price or changing the nature of the games they produce.

Companies such as Mastertronic have successfully pioneered and developed a year-round budget games market, while others have specialized to the point where games players actually keep an eye out for their new products.

The cult-like following achieved by many publishers of adventure-game software — in which you act out a role in a fantasy adventure by typing commands in response to text



Tony Rainbird: "Development costs too high"

bolster their finances on a new project.

Fortunately, the US market is also becoming more receptive to British software as many US games software houses abandon the older home computers, such as the Commodore 64 and the Apple II, and leave the field a good deal more open.

Mr Rainbird says: "It is no longer feasible just to produce software for the British. Development costs are just too high."

Mr Rainbird also credits several innovative solutions to the problem of illegal copying as contributing further to the profit picture.

British Telecom's Lenslock copy protection scheme requires you to place a plastic decoder on the screen to read a randomly generated code every time you want to play the game. It has been controversial — many genuine purchasers find it a great annoyance, but Mr Rainbird claims it has been a success.

Rainbird recently put the system on a computer painting program and found that unlike most software sales which start high and then tail off, possibly as the software pirates start making copies, here was an increase in sales every month.

Mr Rainbird said: "We had no substantial loss on piracy — it outsold itself every month."

## Scientists look again at VDU research

From Per Isaksson in Stockholm

Scientists said last week there was little evidence that pregnant women working with computer screens give birth to children with defects, but further research was urgently needed to establish if any risks existed.

Professor Kjell Bergquist told reporters at an international conference in Stockholm on the safety of computer video screens — now standard office equipment — that large-scale research into the effects of magnetic fields in screen is needed so scientists would have more data to work from.

"I must stress that most studies are very new. We need to know more and it would be terribly wrong to say that there is no longer any cause for concern — there may be," said Karen Nussbaum, a researcher with the US service employees' union.

Scientists at the conference said findings by Swedish and Polish research teams on death and birth defects in

## Results suggest no clear links have yet been established

mic exposed to radiation from screens were preliminary. They had established no clear link with the physical impact on humans.

Professor Bergquist said he would welcome manufacturers reducing electro-magnetic fields around screens — even though they might be harmless — to minimise public anxiety.

"We must face the fact that many people, especially pregnant women, are still worried," he said. A Swedish study of chicken embryos which were exposed to magnetic fields showed no abnormalities, but a similar Finnish report indicated a marginal increase in defects.

Scientists said at the conference, which has attracted 1,200 participants, that video screen operators suffered aches, pains and sudden bouts of sleep. (Reuter)

## Compaq beats Apple record for fastest entry to Fortune 500

COMPAQ COMPUTER have run away with rival Apple computer's record for making the Fortune 500 in the shortest time ever. Compaq entered the list at 463 after only four years whilst Apple took five.

"Compaq made it to the list faster than any company in the 32 years since we've been recording corporate performance," confirmed editor of Fortune magazine James B. Hofer.

High demand for Compaq PCs has sustained dizzy profit growth even by silicon valley standards. In the last two years, net income has jumped from \$4.7 million to \$26.6 million.

Their performance is particularly marked after another mixed year for the computing industry (profits actually fell by 6.2%). Only the hungrier corporations have achieved strong growth.

President of Compaq Rod Canion explained, "We have worked very hard to build the kind of company that can continue to respond quickly to the needs of the marketplace and yet have the size and capability of a major international corporation."

Compaq also holds the record for the fastest company start up in US history. By the end of its first year, sales had hit a record \$111.2m.

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## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

# The Times/DEC Schneider Competition A chance to win a Concorde flight to New York

This is the third of a six-week series of competitions in conjunction with DEC (Digital Equipment Company) linked to the DEC Schneider air race, with a first prize of a weekend for two in New York, with return Concorde flights.

The winner of the first week's competition was a London public relations director, Alastair Macmillan. He was, he says, brought up with the Schneider Trophy. "I bought my first book on the subject as far back as 1945," he adds. His winning tie-breaker encapsulated the principles of the original event, and in the judges' opinion was the outstanding entry in a very inventive field.

His entry was: "Nations were inspired to develop high speed aircraft in circumstances of friendly rivalry, not war."

There was a big response to the competition, with more than 60 calls within half an hour of the line opening at 7 am, and a late surge just before the 11 pm deadline. Though many callers had correct numerical solutions, several managed, by some mathematical quirk, to get a negative number.

Mr Macmillan will join the other five winners on the Isle of Wight, where they will spend the weekend of the race as guests of DEC. At a gala dinner on June 21, the winner of the first prize will be announced. The next day, the winners, with their partners, will be part of the VIP party that will watch the race from a

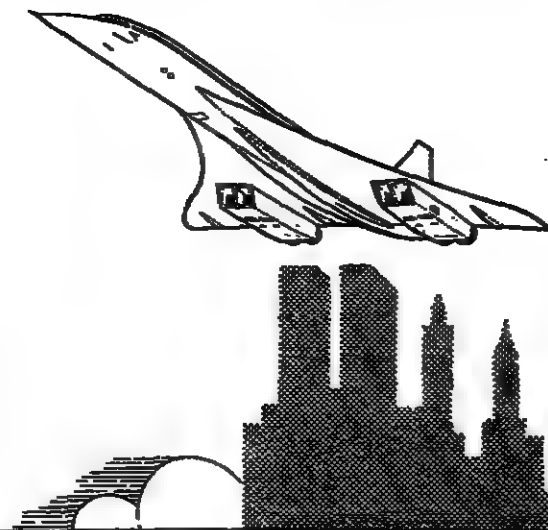
cruise ship moored off Ryde Pier, the finishing line.

Prince Andrew, President of the Royal Aero Club, the body responsible for the race organization, will start the event and will later present a replica of the original Schneider Trophy to the winner.

In addition to the New York prize, there are champagne Concorde trips for the five other weekly winners and their partners.

● Last week's solutions: 1, 1914. 2, 8500. 3, 160. 4, 1904. 5, 1. 6, 1642. The numerical solution was 7027.

● Last week's winner was Claire Robertson of Muswell Hill, London N10.



## HOW TO ENTER

After answering each of the six questions, and writing your tie-breaking sentence, please follow these instructions carefully.

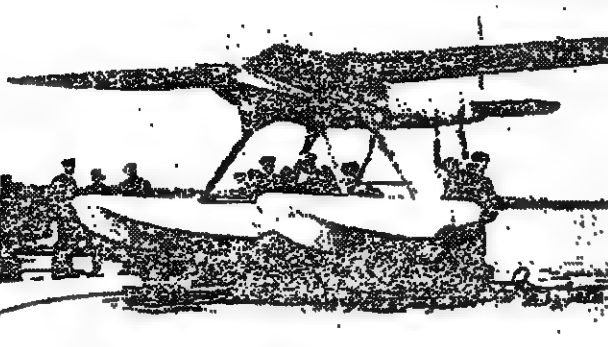
1. Add together the answers to the first three questions.
2. Do the same with the last three questions.
3. Subtract the sum of answers 4-6 from the sum of answers 1-3.
4. This will produce a four digit number, which is this week's numerical solution.
5. On Sunday May 25, between 7 am and 11 pm, call 01 400 8454, which is the Times-DEC Schneider hot line.
6. You will be asked for the following information when you make your call:

The numerical solution, the tie-breaking sentence, your name and a day-time phone number. Please have all this information to hand to enable the entry to be processed accurately.

● The competition hot line will be operational only during the stated hours. Employees of News International plc and DEC, and members of their immediate families are not eligible to enter the competition. In any dispute the editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.



Ada Lovelace figures in computing history



The Ill-fated Supermarine, in 1925 the world's fastest "float-plane", which crashed, during take-off, into Chesapeake Bay, on America's East Coast

## THE QUESTIONS

- 1) Jacques Schneider, who gave his name to the event, died on May 1 at Beaulieu-sur-Mer. In what year?
- 2) How many bytes in one kilobyte?
- 3) One of the earlier Supermarine aircraft crashed during trials in 1925. What model number was the aircraft?
- 4) One of the best-known names in the history of computing is Ada Lovelace, whose colourful life came to a close in what year?
- 5) Apart from winning the event outright, Great Britain won on a number of other occasions. How many times did this country win the event?
- 6) On what number is the Hexadecimal system based? For this week's tie breaker answer this question in no more than 15 words.
- 7) Would a resumption of speed trials, similar to the original event, lead to comparable advances in aviation and why?

# B Tel and IBM on line for a lively battle

By Mark Needham

Competition is brewing between IBM and British Telecom to provide on-line computer services to the many thousands of small firms of insurance agents and brokers selling life assurance, pension and unit trust investments.

For several years, City institutions have been using on-line information and dealing systems to make their investments. The providers of the

new networks hope that high-speed brokers will also use their computer terminals to conduct business.

In June, British Telecom plans to launch two different networks, which will allow brokers to use information provided by more than 20 big insurance companies. Many companies already quote their rates on Prestel, usually in closed user groups which are

open only to those who sell insurance for a living.

The new networks, called Delegate and Medial, allow salesmen to make inquiries about policies held by their clients. BT says that the more expensive network, Medial, will allow insurance contracts to be placed by the broker directly from his microcomputer, but that this facility is not yet on offer.

IBM is advertising a scheme that links brokers directly with the big insurance companies through personal computers. Their network, Unidex, competes directly with British Telecom's Medial. Pilot schemes from both companies have been running for almost a year.

Commercial Union was one of the first insurers to be involved with networks. Like

several of the big insurance companies, CU has joined both IBM and BT networks.

Mike Pinder, a life marketing manager, explained that since the two networks could be expected to reach different populations, Commercial Union had joined both in order to reach as many insurance agents as possible.

ICL also produced an insurance network, in conjunction with two computer firms which have been active in the insurance sector for some time. ICL's network had advantages for brokers whose main business is in motor or household insurance and thus ICL does not compete directly with BT and IBM, which have geared their approach towards life and investment business.

Kester Whitehead, a director of Mitronix, one of the companies cooperating with ICL, claims that their network has been better received by the brokers who actually have to use it.

The technology that gives optical discs their vast capacity is also responsible for their main limitation. Data is registered as changes in the reflectivity of the disc's surface; these are picked up from a low-power laser beam.

The laser can be focussed to a micrometer, enabling the data to be packed much more tightly than on a magnetic disc. But the changes in reflectivity have to be effected by physical means, usually minute pits or bubbles on the surface of the disc. This lends a certain permanence to the data.

# IBM set to play it the CD way

By David Guest

The IBM PC may well be equipped with a built-in compact disc player by this time next month.

But that does not mean that the world's most famous corporation is going into the light-entertainment business. Compact discs in personal computers mark another stage in the remorseless advance of technology — another technique has emerged from the laboratory on to the production line.

IBM's CD-ROM, a compact disc carrying vast quantities of data that can be read but not overwritten, is expected to be launched in the US in June. It is thought to be a 5 1/4 in. unit, the same diameter as the PC's floppy discs. The cost could work out at \$1,600.

The likely storage capacity of the unit is 500Mb to 600Mb, or about 150,000 tightly typed A4 pages. Conventional hard discs of 20Mb capacity cost from \$550 in the

## A useful alternative to the microfiche

US at the moment, but the economics of scale have one important drawback — CD-ROMs are strictly one-way streets and their contents cannot be changed.

In some instances this is not a problem: CD-ROMs could be a useful alternative to microfiche in libraries, for example, and programs that are not likely to change could be stored on them.

The technology also has several advantages over conventional magnetic media besides the increase in volume that it promises. Encased in a rigid transparent moulding, they can be removed and carried about; they are in any case more durable and resilient. In addition, the compact disc players built into prototype cars demonstrated at the recent Turin motor show.

The data they contain is also longer-lasting. Data on a disc fades in time, like the image on a photograph; magnetic discs have to be "refreshed" every three years, but the makers of optically read discs claim a life of 10 years before the data needs a face-lift.

The discs can, of course, hold images and sound be-

## At least ten years before a facelift

sides computer data. There may be no immediately apparent reason for PC users to transform their systems into data accessories, but the computer industry's technologists can be relied on to find one. Presentation graphics suggest a possible route.

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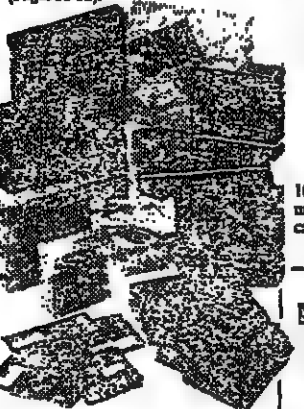
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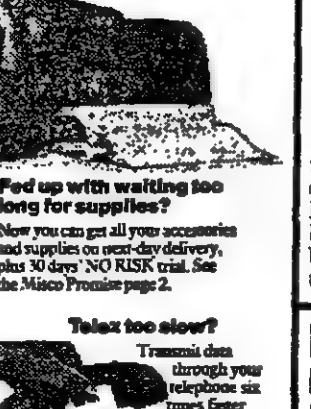
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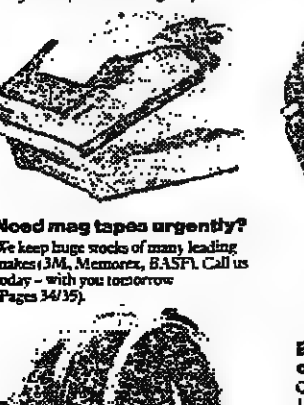
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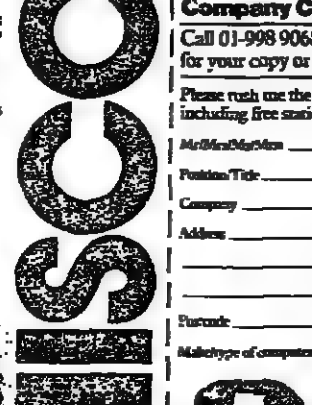
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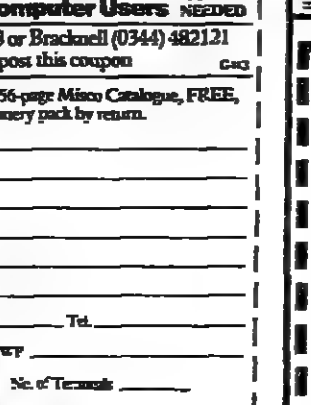
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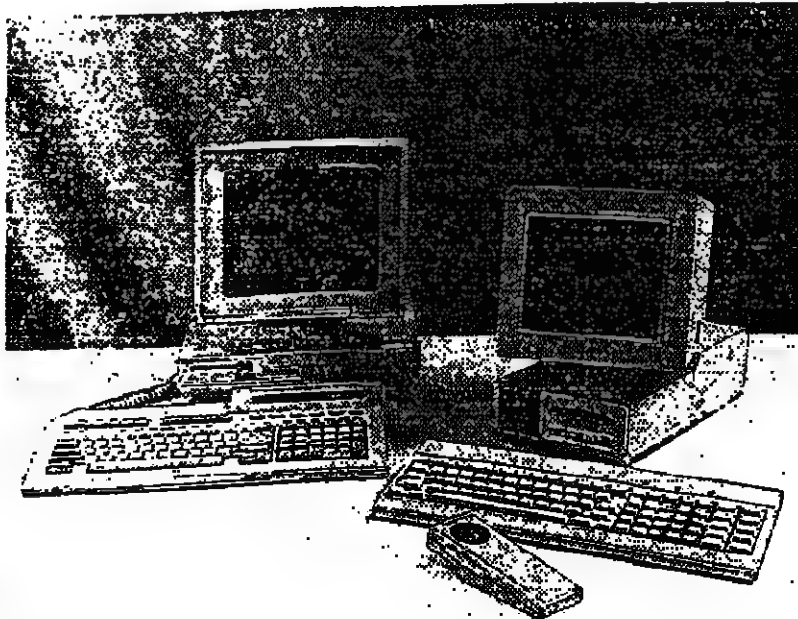
# 21 years that transformed the computer. 21 days that could transform your business.

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The Apricot Xi (above)  
The Apricot XEN and F10 (opposite)

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# Family fun, down on the screen

By Peta Levi  
There has been a shift of emphasis in the world of summer camps since they first became popular in the UK five years ago. While young people are still interested in programming and learning computer languages, many others want to learn about business software and financial spreadsheets.

This increasing interest on the part of adults may be driven by a desire to become computer-literate and keep up with their children are learning at school. But prospective visitors should not be misled by the use of the words "computer camp" - a term imported from the US.

In the UK it can mean just a course in computing, full or part-time, usually for a week and sometimes residential. They tend to take place in country houses, schools or university campuses.

One of the best specialist computer holidays is Computer Park 86, which will be run for a fifth year in a Northamptonshire country house near Kettering by computer training specialists Allen Carter and Peter Tilsley. It is small - no more than 40 participants per week - friendly and informal and suitable for anyone over the age of 10.

Mr Carter says the growth areas of interest are in artificial intelligence, computer communications and networking. The courses will run each week from July 26 to Aug 9 and cost £197.

Dolphin Adventure Hol-

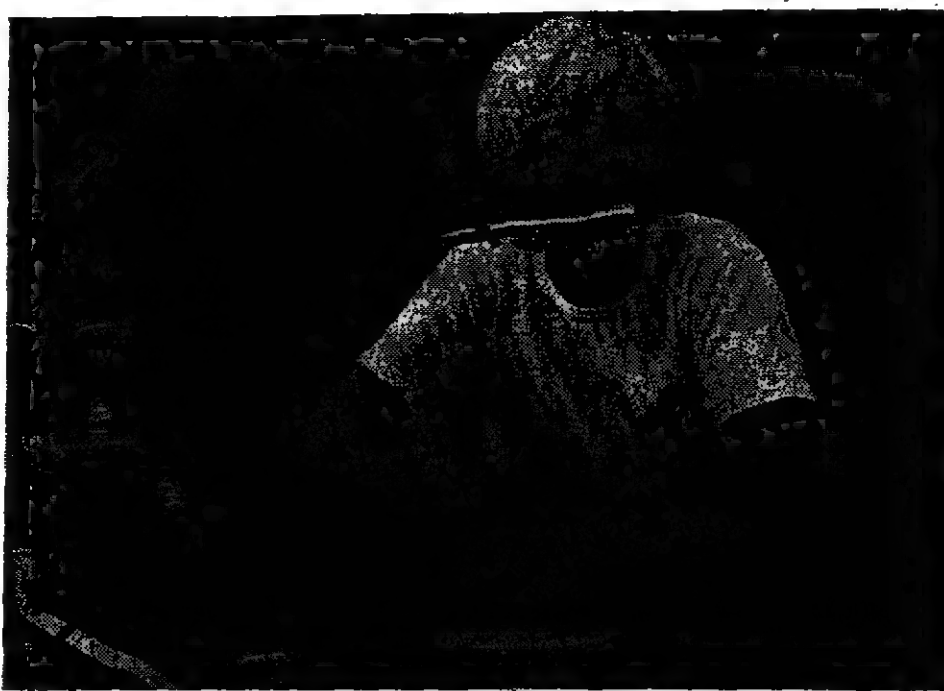
days started in 1981 with backing from the Department of Trade and Industry and has now grown into an American style summer camp operator. It has 25 centres around Britain and offers residential and day courses and multi-activity holiday with a computer option.

Director Nicholas Goddard says over 8,000 children have already booked for this summer and though only 5 per cent will take the computer option, most will use computers at some stage during the week. Courses run from July 19 to August 30, with a £165 residential course for seven to 16-year olds and day camps for the three to 14 age group.

Camp Aldenham, again in its fifth year, is run by Aldenham School in Essex, Hertfordshire and offers a computing option in day camps for seven to 13 year olds. It will run from July 21 to Aug 18 and costs £98.

The Millfield Village of Education is run by Millfield School in Street, Somerset. It was the first to start computer camp style courses in Britain in 1979, and has a one-week course from July 28 to August 18th with 25 different activities including computing. All ages are accepted including senior citizens and there is a creche for three to five-year olds. The residential fee with the computing course is £99.

Paintpot Computers have a specialist course in computer graphics for adults particularly graphic designers, photographers and animators. Based at the University Science Park in



Computers are proving fun for all ages

Chilworth, Southampton courses of different lengths start on June 2, 16 and 21 at £110 per day and are not residential. From September a course in electronic publishing on desktop computers will be available.

A university accommodation consortium has an information sheet on many universities such as Loughborough, Lancaster, Exeter and Bradford which run computer courses as part of their summer courses for families. Finally for anyone who

wants to start their own community camp, and particularly those who can't afford the above camps, the Inter-Action Trust will offer advice and information on how to set one up. It hopes that people with computing skills will help in local camps. Since 1982 the Trust has helped set up over 100 camps in 20 cities and has a mobile unit which gives demonstrations on how to set up a camp for the main uses of microcomputers.

It also runs seminars on how to make computer

courses interesting and has just received a £25,000 grant from the Department of Education and Science to help develop young people's computing skills.

Computer Park 86 0536 712627; Dolphin Adventure Holidays 0444 458177; Camp Aldenham 0927 675533;

Millfield Village of Education 0458 42291 ext. 245; Paintpot Computers 0703 760359; British Universities Accommodation Consortium 0602 504571; Inter-Action Trust 01 511 0411

## A new data deadline for the late, late comers

### COMPUTER BRIEFING

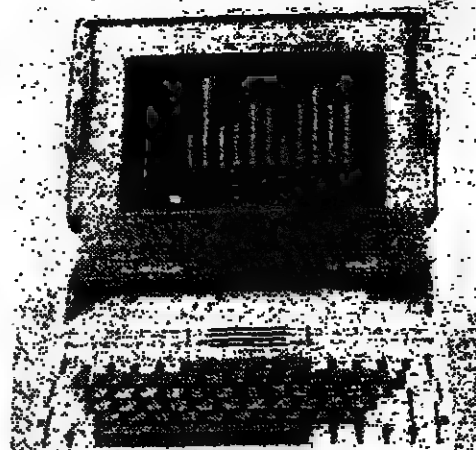
Computer users who have missed the May 11 deadline for registering under the Data Protection Act now have until the middle of July to register.

Registrar Eric Howe in adopting a lenient approach to those who have failed to register says he has received only 110,000 applications out of an estimated 300,000. He will leave any further review until the second week of July when he will present his annual report to Parliament. Over 50,000 applications were received in the week before the deadline.

Mr Howe had previously warned that "from May 11 onwards those companies and individuals which have not registered will have committed an offence and if I choose to take it to the Crown Court they will face unlimited fines".

Discussions over the possible merger of the computer firms Burroughs and Sperry started last weekend. The chairman of Burroughs computer group, Michael Blumenthal, said earlier the company was prepared to increase its bid for Sperry though has not specified by how much. Last Wednesday Sperry rejected a "wholly inadequate" Burroughs \$4 billion takeover bid and countered it with a \$2.4 billion offer to buy back its own shares that would leave it heavily in debt.

Sperry's chairman, Gerald Probst, who opposed a similar offer by Burroughs last year, advised shareholders not to respond to Burroughs' offer to buy 33 million Sperry common shares at \$70 a share, and announced a purchase offer for up to 29.5 million Sperry shares at \$80 per share. Analysts saw Sperry's move as an attempt to increase the Burroughs bid.



One of the pioneers of laptop portable computers is having a second try. Data General's first stab at the market with the DG One was greeted with favourable reviews but a high price and low sales when it was first released two years ago. Now the company has unveiled two revised models. One offers an improved LCD flat-screen display at £1,470 and the other, pictured, a more advanced electroluminescent display at £2,300.

Japan's mining companies have been so badly hurt by the strengthening of the yen they are thinking of sending robot miners underground to cut costs. Masamichi Fujimori, president of the giant Sumitomo Metal Mining Company, said engineers were working on ways to operate mines without men below ground.

He said: "An unattended operation requires the construction of a computer control system and the introduction of technology related to mechatronics and robotics."

In Japan a few robotized factories already work through the night with just one computer engineer to watch over them. Mr Fujimori said robot mining is just one way Japan's metal companies were trying to save money as their profits fell.

Computerized systems that "see" can look forward to a period of phenomenal growth, better than 80 percent a year for at least five years, but sales will continue to be limited until they are better understood by potential users.

These are conclusions of a study of the machine-vision industry by the Automated Vision Association, a trade group attempting to make realistic projections about an industry that has been the object of many an overenthusiastic forecast. Such vision systems are used to count, measure, inspect, sort, track items, detect flaws and other functions.

They also can be incorporated in robotic systems. The machine-vision industry is the largest user, accounting for 49 percent of machine vision shipments last year, followed by electronics, with 26 percent. At least half of all machine-vision systems will be dedicated to a single application.

General-purpose systems will remain less popular. The biggest obstacle to wider implementation of machine vision systems is said to be a lack of user expertise in developing applications.

Timothy Leary is high on computers these days. The latest adventure of the psychedelic psychologist, whose experiments with chemically altered consciousness in the 1960s made him a guru to the drug culture, is computer software.

Mr Leary has written a program called Mind Mirror which is described as part tool, part game and part philosopher on a disc. Mr Leary himself describes it as hardware for the computer generation. Like his chemical programs, Mind Mirror is intended to expand the minds of those who tune in, turn on and boot up. Mr Leary said: "I see the computer as an electronic mirror of the mind. It allows you to take any thought or concept and slice it, microscope it, magnify it, plot it, or change it."

### UK Events

Amstrad Computer Show, Novotel, Hammer-smith, London W6, June 13-15, (061-458 8835)  
Computer 86 G-Mex Exhibition Centre, Manchester, June 24-26, (061-449 0449; Mind Acorn User Exhibition, Bampton, London EC2, July 24-27, (01-349 4667)

New Technologies in Training, Kensington Town Hall, London, September 30-October 2 (01-727 1829)

### Overseas

Comdex International, Nice, France, June 10-12, (01-930 9740)  
Comdex Australia, Royal Agricultural Society Showground, Sydney, September 2-5 (01-930 9740)

## Retail fortunes slide

Computer retailers in America are seeing their share of the lucrative personal-computer market shrink in fierce competition from direct dealers.

Five years ago computer retailers took about 80 per cent of the dollars spent on personal computers in the United States. Last year their share of the \$18.5 billion dollars worth of computers sold was down to less than half according to market research firm Future Computing and this year is expected to fall to 40 per cent.

As the retailers' fortunes slide, their competitors gain. A recent survey conducted by the trade journal PC Week of corporate and institutional buyers, by far the biggest customers, found substantial inroads made by a specialized systems packager known as a value added reseller who does not sell over the counter.

Competition from the resellers, as well as manufacturers' direct sales force and heavily discounted mail order houses, have resulted in closings, consolidations and fewer and fewer stores willing to sell to the individual customer.

Like the computer manufacturers themselves, most of the chains now have their own outside sales force selling directly to corporations.

One commentator predicts that small computer stores that don't become value-added resellers will end up as video rental shops or tanning parlours. (Reuter)

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- ARTISER Engineering package development (S. London)
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## A key to unlock conversion costs

By Richard Saxon

Robb Wilmut a leading proponent of European co-operation in high technology is tackling a new challenge. Until last December he was Chairman of ICL and has spent the last six months showing the European computer industry how to collaborate by setting up European Silicon Structures, a pan-European company to make custom-built chips.

Now that spring has come, he has set himself the target of reducing the costs of large-scale computing in the hope that multinationals and other large companies might start buying computers in bulk again.

He says he will try to "take away the stalemate" which has frozen the growth and profits of the top half of the computer industry in the last few years.

He argues that the customers have closed their cheque books, because the mainframe industry is offering them what they do not want, at too high a price.

Mr Wilmut cites as one example of this, General Motors, who were so dissatisfied by computer suppliers lack of standardisation in manufacturing, that it has set its own standard called MAP.

Prices are too high because the architecture of most mainframes and their operating systems date from the 70s. Mr Wilmut believes that mainframe systems, with up to 32 terminals, currently costing \$500,000, could provide the same performance for only \$50,000 using modern mini-computer hardware.

The obstacle to making these savings is that the existing systems are written

using proprietary operating systems, whereas modern hardware could use Unix, a "portable" operating system developed in AT&T's Bell Laboratories.

Until now, the conversion to Unix has been too costly. However Mr Wilmut claims that he has found the key in a set of conversion tools. These will take systems written under IBM's mainframe operating environment, CICS/VS/VS, and convert them for Unix, in a matter of the time taken with ordinary manual methods.

Mr Wilmut is acting as an international adviser to Rost computers, which developed the product, to help them sell their conversion tools to software houses around the world who write software for IBM mainframes. He will also try and sell it to the computer departments of the multinational companies.

Hitherto, Unix audits practitioners have had a technical and academic flavour and there has been little large-company commercial software written for the Unix world.

Mr Wilmut is now predicting a flood of commercial systems, and if his startling claim that a \$50,000 on computer will soon buy the same performance as \$500,000 on a mainframe, turns out to be true the cost of computing will plummet. Hopefully customers will once again open their cheque books - the only losers will be IBM and the other mainframe suppliers.

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As a principal South East Coast regional centre and European leader in the highly competitive conference and tourist markets, an unusually wide range of legal problems arise. These issues encompass a highways agency, raceground, commercial airport and a large property portfolio, in addition to a wide range of traditional district authority functions. The range of legal activities offers excellent development experience for a career in local government.

I seek an Assistant Solicitor to support and advise designated committees and to ensure the implementation of their decisions consistent with good legal practice. You will represent the Council at court, enquiries and tribunals and will keep a close watch on all statutory and political developments affecting the Council. Salary range £11,280 - £14,025. The post would suit a newly-admitted Solicitor who served articles in local government, but some post qualification experience would be an advantage.

Mortgage Assistance. Generous relocation allowances up to £3,750 plus removal expenses, lodging and travel allowances.

Please telephone Brighton (0273) 29601 Ext. 667 for further details and an application form to be returned to the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Brighton, BN1 1JA. If you would like to discuss the post please get in touch with the Deputy Borough Secretary, Mr. R.A. Davis on Ext. 414.

Closing date: 9 June

Borough of

**Brighton**

Brighton is a  
nuclear free zone.

### HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, NATHAN & VANDYK

### COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

A young solicitor with one year or upwards post qualification experience to join our Commercial Property team dealing under supervision with a variety of complex property transactions.

Applications with full c.v. should be sent to:  
The Managing Partner,  
Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan & Vandyk,  
20 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7JH.

**BTG**  
British  
Technology  
Group

### Young Solicitor for BTG

Expand your experience in  
Company & Commercial Law  
LONDON

The primary role of the British Technology Group (BTG) is to promote into commercial reality the development of new UK technology and innovation. Worldwide, rewarding work in which an informed legal contribution is vital in safeguarding the interests of BTG within a complex and wide ranging framework of legislation.

In addition, our legal department provides a valuable training ground for progression into corporate and commercial law. The work includes joint venture agreements, company, competition and bankruptcy law, revenue sharing agreements, patent licensing, and many other aspects of intellectual property and contract law. Career prospects are good, and attractive benefits apply.

You should have commercial experience in either a legal department or private practice, ideally covering some or all of the above; be adaptable and have high standards of craftsmanship.

Please write to the Personnel Manager with full C.V., including salary, or contact her for application form. British Technology Group, 301 Newington Causeway, London, SE1 6BU. Tel: 403 6666.

### MAYFAIR SOLICITORS

David Goble & Co wish to recruit a young able and ambitious Litigation Solicitor. We are a steadily expanding Practice seeking to provide both commercial and private clients with advice and service of the highest quality. As a small practice we enjoy the considerable benefits of close client contact and a lively cheerful staff.

We offer an exciting opportunity for a self-confident Solicitor with a minimum of 2 years experience able to undertake a large interesting workload and wishing to have a real impact on the character of the Firm. We expect the successful candidate to merit rapid admission to partnership.

Please write with full Curriculum Vitae to:

Roger Dubbins,  
David Goble & Co.,  
15 Bolton Street,  
London W1Y 7PA.

### ASA LAW LOCUM SOLICITORS COUNTRYWIDE SERVICE

01-248 1139

We have lots of immediate bookings throughout the country and urgently need Solicitors and Legal Executives for long and short-term assignments in all disciplines. We welcome enquiries.

ASA LAW LOCUM SERVICE, 6/7 LUDGATE SQ,  
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON EC4M 7AS.

### Solicitors

Challenging roles in a hi-tech commercial environment

London c.£18,000

British Telecom's Solicitor's Office is seeking two ambitious and skilled Solicitors with a minimum of one year's admitted experience keen to take up the legal challenge of a hi-tech commercial environment.

#### Litigation Solicitor

This is a key opportunity to deal with a wide variety of civil litigation matters, including some advocacy before the County Court and Industrial Tribunals. This is a demanding position which requires a broad-based knowledge of litigation.

#### Prosecution Solicitor

A further challenging opening calling for the skills of an experienced Prosecuting Solicitor to deal with criminal

prosecution and some defence work, general litigation and advocacy. You will work closely with our internal investigation force.

Both appointments will involve working under pressure and, after an initial period, you will be expected to progress largely unsupervised.

Starting salary will be negotiable around £18,000 with the possibility of rapid advancement to posts commanding salaries up to £29,000.

To apply you should write with full c.v. to:

The Solicitor (AGV), The Solicitor's Office,  
British Telecom Centre, 81 Newgate Street,  
London EC1A 7AJ. Telephone: 01-356 5886/5887.

British  
**TELECOM**

### HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, NATHAN & VANDYK

### EMPLOYMENT LAWYER

We need a newly qualified solicitor to work in our Litigation Department principally as an Employment Lawyer.

The person appointed will specialise in cases involving Industrial Tribunals. Previous experience is not essential, as training will be given.

Applications with full c.v. should be sent to:

The Managing Partner,  
Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan & Vandyk,  
20 Copthall Avenue, London. EC2R 7JH.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

#### LEGAL ADVISOR TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Applications are invited for the post of Legal Advisor to the Registrar of Companies with the Government of Bermuda for a three-year contract.

The successful applicant will work under the direction of the Attorney General.

The duties will include the provision of legal advice to the Registrar of Companies; advising on the drafting of rules and subsidiary legislation; acting as co-ordinator of the various insurance and companies committees; acting as legal advisor to the Insurance Advisory Committee and its working Committee and the carrying out of investigations as required.

Applicants should have a full professional legal qualification with particular knowledge of company and insurance legislation and procedures. A minimum of five (5) years post qualification experience is necessary. A post-graduate degree in law will be an added advantage.

Commencing Salary: BD\$54,883 per annum (BD\$=US\$).

The cost of living in Bermuda is high; there is no income tax. Travel and subsistence allowances are provided and should your housing rental exceed 25% of your salary, a housing subsidy will be provided.

Airmail applications giving full personal details, qualifications and experience, with home and business telephone numbers (treated in confidence) should be forwarded to:-

The Secretary  
Public Service Commission  
General Post Office Building  
Hamilton 5-24  
BERMUDA

to arrive not later than 10th June 1986.

### LONDON DAILY NEWS SOLICITORS/BARRISTERS

LONDON DAILY NEWS is a new upmarket evening newspaper under the editorship of Magnus Linklater which Mirror Group Newspapers is launching in Autumn 1986.

It requires in house SOLICITORS and BARRISTERS experienced in libel or publishing, down to earth and with common sense, to give prompt constructive advice to journalists working under the pressure of newspaper deadlines.

Salary of not less than £27,500 per annum; company car; excellent pension; BUPA and other fringe benefits.

Written applications and full CV in strictest confidence to:-

Philip Morgenstern,  
Nicholson Graham & Jones,  
19/21 Moorgate,  
London, EC2R 6AU.

**Mirror Group  
Newspapers**

### EDWARD LEWIS POSSART CARDIFF

#### COMPANY COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

An 8 Partner firm with offices in Cardiff and London wishes to recruit an experienced Commercial Solicitor for its Cardiff Office to assist in the continued expansion of a Department whose clients include public and private companies, trading and professional partnerships with national and international interests.

Post admission experience in the following fields required:

Insolvency, acquisitions and mergers.  
An attractive package with early partnership prospects for the right applicant.

Please send full curriculum vitae to

The Senior Partner,  
Waterloo House, Fitzalan Court  
Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1EL

### OWEN WHITE FELTHAM MIDDLESEX

Owing to continued expansion applicants are invited to apply for the following positions:-

1. Matrimonial Solicitor, probably with 2 years admitted experience.
2. Criminal Advocate possibly with some matrimonial experience, two years admitted.
3. Conveyancing Solicitor/Legal Executive for busy residential department.

All three posts carry attractive salaries and quality par.

Apply with C.V. to:

Mr N. Burnard  
90/92 High Street Feltham  
Middlesex TW13 4ES  
Tel: 01-890 2834

### CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR - BIRMINGHAM

A unique opportunity has arisen for us to appoint a solicitor to specialise in commercial and domestic conveyancing with some Christian charity work. The successful applicant will be assisted by two domestic conveyancers.

Preference will be given to applicants with at least two years post qualification experience although those who have been more recently admitted will also be considered. Partnership prospects are available for the successful applicant.

Please apply in writing with C.V. to A.R. Collins of Anthony Collins & Co., 12 Cherry Street, Birmingham. B2 5AR.

### NORTH HAMPSHIRE

NEWLY QUALIFIED SOLICITOR. All rounder to assist in small general office in Basingstoke. Mainly Conveyancing and Litigation with some Advocacy.

Pleasant working conditions. Salary commensurate with ability. To start as soon as possible.

Telephone Mr Jones-Ker. 0256 - 473486

### The Dee Corporation PLC GROUP COMPANY SECRETARY

The Dee Corporation PLC is looking for a Group Company Secretary to be based at the Group Headquarters at Milton Keynes, who will report to the Group Legal and Administrative Director in respect of all of the activities of the Company Secretarial Department. The successful applicant is likely to be either a Chartered Secretary or a qualified lawyer (solicitor or barrister) ideally in either case with experience in a public company.

Salary will be in the range £25,000 - £35,000 depending on age and experience.

Applications, in writing please, accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae, to:-

J. J. F. Francis Esq.,  
The Dee Corporation PLC,  
Silbury Court,  
418 Silbury Boulevard,  
Milton Keynes MK9 2NB.





# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## Waltons & Morse

Our client, Waltons & Morse, is a 20 partner City solicitors firm. Their practice is predominantly in shipping and insurance, commerce and commercial property.

Their present size allows the partners and staff to develop and maintain friendly personal relationships with their clients.

Growth of business demands the recruitment of additional lawyers of ability and promise. If since qualifying (whether as a solicitor or barrister) you have gained up to 4 years good experience of marine or commercial litigation: commercial property or company/commercial work and, like the partners, attach importance to personal development and early responsibility, you should consider furthering your career with Waltons & Morse.

To arrange an appointment to learn more about Waltons & Morse and what the firm can offer you, please telephone **Denis Reed** or **Cyril Batchelor**, as advisers to the firm, on 01-583 4847/4929 or write to either of them at **The Room Twelve Partnership**, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, EC4A 0HP.

**ROOM TWELVE**  
Recruitment of Lawyers

**Litigation,  
Commercial  
&  
Property  
Lawyers**

**Your next  
career move?**

## Army Legal Corps

The Army's legal service will recruit a number of lawyers in September 1986, for which a Selection Board will take place in July.

Successful applicants, at least 25 years of age and preferably with advocacy experience, will be commissioned as Captains on a starting salary of £12,210, currently under review, with prospects of promotion and a full career to age 60.

Further details from Lt. Col. A. P. Norris OBE, MA, Ministry of Defence (ALS1), Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Telephone (01) 385 1244. Ext. 3182.

◆◆◆ ALC Officer

## Corporate Finance

We have a number of vacancies within the Commercial Department of our London office for able and ambitious young solicitors. Applicants should have been qualified for 18 months or more and would be expected to undertake a variety of commercial work but to specialise in corporate finance transactions, either domestic or international.

Work of this nature is demanding but rewarding. Applicants should have a sound academic record, combined with a practical approach and an ability to communicate effectively with clients and to assume responsibility for complex transactions. Previous experience with new issues, whether in the domestic or international capital markets, and with take-overs, both public and private, would be an advantage but is not essential.

We offer a stimulating career in a friendly environment and excellent prospects, with a competitive salary and generous fringe benefits.

If you believe that you have the qualities that we are seeking and would like to find out more about the work, please write in confidence, with a full curriculum vitae, to Christopher Walford, 9 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6AD.

## CHARLES RUSSELL & CO

Have the following vacancies:-  
LONDON

### 1. Company/Commercial

Up to two years qualified and with good (ideally broad) commercial experience during articles and since qualification. This job will entail secondment for a period of 2 or 3 years to a major Lloyd's Insurance Broking Group to provide in house legal advice and facilities across the entire spectrum of the Group's activities both in the United Kingdom and abroad and to co-ordinate the procurement of legal advice from outside firms in particular in contentious matters. The successful candidate will be offered a generous salary and, during the period of secondment, a motor car and other large company benefits. At the end of the secondment, he or she will return to the firm's Company or Commercial Department in London subject to the possibilities of openings in one of our other offices.

SWINDON

### 2. Probate/Trust

Solicitor with up to two years appropriate experience or a very experienced legal executive required for new branch office opening in Swindon this summer. The job will entail working under a resident senior partner to take in the first instance cases transferred from London. The work will comprise a wide variety of trust and probate matters and some tax work. A knowledge of company taxation would be an advantage. Salary negotiable.

CHELTHAM

### 3. Company/Commercial

Company/Commercial Solicitor with up to two years experience gained in a major commercial practice. Our Cheltenham office has an exclusively corporate practice so that this represents an opportunity to specialise in a most agreeable part of the country. The work will include acquisitions and disposals, corporate finance and tax, intellectual property licensing and general commercial trading agreements. Some travel to London and abroad will be involved. Salary at Central London Rates.

### 4. Legal Executive/Civil Litigation

Our commercial litigation department here is expanding and we urgently require an able legal executive to take on a variety of contentious civil matters.

The successful applicant will have experience (ideally several years) of conducting claims in the County Court and preferably in the High Court and will be encouraged to set up systems and procedures to facilitate the efficient handling of an increasing volume of work.

Salary to be commensurate with experience, but generally above local rates.

Please write, with full C.V. stating for which vacancy you wish to be considered to:

Anthony Rose  
Charles Russell & Co.  
Kilburn House,  
Beyliff Road,  
Cheltenham,  
Gloucestershire, GL50 3AW  
(For vacancies 1,3 and 4)

Colin P. Russell,  
Charles Russell & Co.  
Hale Court,  
Lincoln's Inn  
London,  
WC2A 3UL  
(For vacancy 2)

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING & CAPITAL MARKETS LAWYERS

LONDON • BAHRAIN • SINGAPORE • HONG KONG

Our international banking and capital markets practice is carried on in each of these important commercial and financial centres.

We are looking for solicitors who wish to train in banking and capital markets work as well as those with relevant experience.

If you are an able and an ambitious young lawyer with a good academic record, keen to become involved in the stimulating challenge of international financial law, we would like to hear from you.

Successful applicants will join one of our banking groups in London and may subsequently have the opportunity to work in our overseas offices.

Apply with full curriculum vitae to David Stone, Coward Chance, Royce House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD.

**COWARD  
CHANCE**

## ROTHERAS NOTTINGHAM

**COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAW**  
We are one of the largest and oldest established firms in Nottingham. We are looking to recruit an able young lawyer to join a commercial department which deals with a wide range of work for public and private companies in the East Midlands and elsewhere. The successful candidate will ideally have serviced Articles in the City and have around two years post qualification experience in corporate and commercial law, including acquisitions, mergers and reconstructions and most types of commercial agreements. Salary will be by negotiation and will be attractive. Career prospects will be excellent for the right person. Applications, together with a curriculum vitae should be made to Rotheras, 24 Friar Lane, Nottingham NG1 6DW quoting reference JM.

## MEDICO-LEGAL

We have a vacancy for a litigation solicitor to assist with a wide range of problems affecting members of the medical and dental professions. Applicants should ideally have 1-2 years post-qualification experience in general litigation.

Apply in writing to  
G A Hill, Lebrasser and Barry,  
71 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3JF.

## AMERICAN LAW OFFICE

We are a hard-working (but congenial) office with 10 people currently (5 lawyers, 5 staff), planning for expansion of our Mayfair office this summer. Applications are invited for the following positions:

Office Administrator/Manager  
Experienced Secretaries  
Wordprocessor Operator  
(Wang System)  
IBM PC Operator  
Junior Staff  
Receptionist  
Paralegal/Legal Assistant.

Please write directly to: Managing Partner, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue (Surrey & Morse), 32 Davies Street, London W1Y 1LG

## EPSOM - ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

A busy commercially based practice requires immediately a Solicitor for primarily Commercial Property work and some Residential Conveyancing with at least 2 years post qualification experience.

Competitive salary offered.  
Ring Epsom (0772) 26567. Ref JES.

## GAMLENS

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR - LINCOLN'S INN

We are an old established but forward-looking firm. To further strengthen and extend this base, we are seeking an ambitious solicitor, probably qualified 1 or 2 years, to assist a partner whose work includes dealing in property and trusts.

This is a very challenging position offering a competitive salary and excellent prospects for the right person.

Please write enclosing detailed C.V. to:-

G.M. Davies  
Partnership Secretary  
Gamlens  
3/4 Stone Buildings  
Lincoln's Inn  
LONDON WC2A 3XS

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE

Cheltenham and Gloucester Court Offices

As a result of a comprehensive Staffing Review Gloucestershire Magistrates' Courts Committee has vacancies for three additional Court Clerks and a new post of Principal Administrative Officer.

### PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Cheltenham - Grade CC/PAD 12 - 18  
(£12,072 - £13,784)

A suitably qualified and experienced person is required for this important new post in the Cheltenham Court Office. The person appointed will be the Senior Manager responsible for organising and controlling the work in both the Cash and Administrative Offices; he or she will be expected to relieve the Justices' Clerk and his Deputy of office management functions and to organise effective and flexible support services in the Court. He or she will report directly to the Clerk or his Deputy. Court Clerk qualifications and experience would be an advantage.

### COURT CLERK (3 Posts)

Cheltenham (1) - Gloucester (2)

Career Grade CC/PAD 5 - 14  
(£9,584 - £12,783)

Barristers and Solicitors are invited to apply for these posts which have been established to deal with increasing workload in these busy Courts. The Career Grade will enable these Court Clerks, when required to take all types of Courts, to progress to the upper range (CC/PAD 10/14).

Gloucestershire is a most attractive and convenient part of the Country. The City of Gloucester is the county town and Cheltenham, some 10 miles away, is set at the foot of the Cotswolds.

For application form and further information please contact either:  
Mr. C.D. Beard, Clerk to the Justices at Gloucester. Telephone (0452 426152) or Mr. R.A.G. Holden, Clerk to the Justices at Cheltenham. Telephone (0242 532322).

Completed applications should be sent to: Mr. R.L.M. Wetherpoon, Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TG to arrive by 2nd June, 1986.

## BADENOCH & CLARK

### SOLICITOR - INVESTMENT BANKING

**Salomon Brothers International Limited** are seeking a Solicitor of the highest calibre to join the Corporate Finance team to create and manage a Transaction Execution Group. This is a new position which would suit a Solicitor with extensive experience in the International Finance Department of a large City firm.

This represents a unique opportunity for an ambitious individual to develop a career with a prestigious organisation. The remuneration package will be highly competitive within the Investment Banking environment.

To discuss this further, in strictest confidence, please contact **John Cullen**.

Legal & Financial Recruitment Specialists  
16-18 New Bridge St. London EC4V 6AU  
Telephone 01-583 0073

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Applications are invited from persons with a legal qualification and appropriate experience, enabling them to assume responsibility for ethical and disciplinary queries and complaints, under the general guidance of the Registrar. The successful applicant will also be expected to assume certain other administrative duties of a general nature.

Salary on the scale appropriate to a principal in the civil service.

Further particulars from the Registrar:

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons  
32 Belgrave Square,  
London SW1X 8QP.  
Telephone: 01-235 4971.

## ALLEN & OVERY

### PRIVATE CLIENT

We are a well established central London firm with 15 Partners and over 60 staff and have an immediate vacancy in our expanding Private Client Department for someone who will be expected to deal with a wide range of probate, trust administration, general personal taxation advice and some allied tax planning matters.

Candidates will probably have been qualified for up to four years, but non-qualified applicants with suitable experience will also be considered. We offer excellent terms and conditions, including a competitive salary, commensurate with age and experience.

Applications, including a C.V. in strict confidence to:-

Stephen Lewin,  
199 Strand,  
London WC2R 1DR.

## CROSSMAN BLOCK & KEITH

**MESSRS WILLIAM CHARLES CROCKER  
NEW MERCURY HOUSE  
81-82 FARRINGTON STREET, EC4A 4BT  
TEL: 01-353 0311**

We wish to appoint three Assistant Solicitors

### COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT

Working to a Partner whose clients are Lloyd's agencies and brokers, insurers and general commercial clients outside the insurance field.

### COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING ASSISTANT

Working to the Conveyancing Partners principally on commercial landlord and tenant work.

### PROBATE AND TRUST ASSISTANT

A part time vacancy which might suit applicants with other commitments.

Applicants who may be newly qualified or with up to two years relevant experience should write to R. D. Hudson at the above address with full C.V. or telephone for further information.

## Legal Advisers

Due to an increase in the existing workload, two additional solicitors are required by Balfour Beatty Limited, a leading international construction and engineering company, for general commercial work.

The vacancies exist in the Legal Department, situated at the Head Office in Thornton Heath, Surrey.

Ideally, applicants will be in their late twenties and will have had some experience in commercial work. They must also be prepared to travel both in the UK and overseas.

The normal employment benefits associated with a large company will be offered.

Applications to Mrs. V. R. Thorn, Personnel Officer, Balfour Beatty Limited, 7 Mayday Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 7XY.

## BB Balfour Beatty

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING  
AND CONSTRUCTION GROUP

### University of London Institute of Advanced Legal Studies SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW IN COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Applications are invited for a two-year Senior Fellowship in Company and Commercial Law to be held at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. The Research Fellow will be expected to engage in a programme of research, under the direction of the Director of the Institute, into the company and commercial law of the United Kingdom and other EEC member states (and elsewhere for comparative purposes). It is hoped that the research will make a positive contribution to the development of the law in these fields. The Research Fellow will be a co-opted member of the Law Society's Standing Committee on Company Law and will be expected to take an active role in its affairs.

Applicants, whether law teachers or practising barristers or solicitors, should be familiar with some aspect of the fields for research. Secondment from present employment for the two-year period would be appropriate.

Salary within University Scale: £14,870 - £18,825 p.a. (under review) plus £1,257 p.a. London Allowance.

Further details from and applications (no forms) to:

The Secretary,  
I.A.L.S., 17 Russell Square,  
London WC1B 5DR

Applicants should enclose a curriculum vitae, indicate their particular research interests and name two referees.

Closing date: 15 June 1986

### NEWLY QUALIFIED SOLICITORS

We have exciting vacancies for Solicitors seeking CONVEYANCING COMPANY/COMMERCIAL. All these positions offer attractive salaries and good prospects

Law Personnel

150-151



## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE

The Lord Chancellor invites applications as a Deputy Judge Advocate in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Forces. Candidates must be members of the Faculty of Advocates, of not less than five years standing.

A person appointed as a Deputy Judge Advocate will in due course be considered for appointment as an Assistant Judge Advocate General. The present salary of a Deputy Judge Advocate is £15,688 - £21,297 (presently under review) plus £1,365 Inner London Weighting. The salary of an Assistant Judge Advocate is £20,964 - £25,533 (presently under review) plus £1,365 Inner London Weighting.

Assistant Judge Advocates General with suitable experience may be invited to sit in the Crown Court as Assistant Recorders and considered for appointment as Recorders. Appointment as a Deputy Judge would not require a member of the Bar who is already a Recorder or Assistant Recorder to relinquish that appointment.

A sound knowledge of criminal law and the law of evidence and experience of criminal court practice is essential. Acquaintance with service life and traditions, and some previous experience of courts-martial is an advantage. Applicants must be prepared to serve overseas.

Applications should be submitted not later than 6th June 1986 to Miss M A Collis, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW10 4LS. Application forms will be provided on request to that address, or by telephone to 01-211-8084.

## PARK NELSON

## Commercial Property Solicitors

Continuing and rapid expansion of our Property Department requires us to recruit able young Solicitors of not less than 2/3 years qualification. Applicants should be experienced principally in commercial conveyancing and be prepared to undertake a demanding but stimulating workload with initiative and enthusiasm. Salaries negotiated according to experience will be generous and career prospects are excellent.

If you are interested in joining us, please write in confidence with your curriculum vitae to:-

Eugene O'Keeffe or Simon Stone

at  
Park Nelson  
1 Bell Yard  
London WC2A 2JP

## STATES OF JERSEY

## Assistant Law Draftsman

Circa. £19,000 (Under Review)

Jersey is a self-governing island with its own elected legislature of politically independent members. It is independent of the United Kingdom for all purposes except defence and international affairs. The island's administration is run by committees composed of elected members of the States and by the Jersey Civil Service. All the principal committees have the statutory authority to promote legislation, both principal and subordinate.

As a member of a small team, the Assistant Law Draftsman will be expected to draft, without detailed supervision, all items of legislation, which are enacted by the Committee of the States or the States itself.

Applicants should be over 35 years of age and should be qualified either as a Barrister or Solicitor with at least ten years practical legal experience, five years of which should have been spent in the field of legislative drafting. The post will be on a contract basis for a period of five years.

Application form and job description available from the States Personnel Department, Cyril Le Marquand House, P.O. Box 500, The Parade, St. Helier, Jersey, G.I. Telephone 0534 731111. Closing date: 6th June, 1986.

## BADENOCH &amp; CLARK

## COMPANY/COMMERCIAL - WC2

To £18,000

Due to continued expansion in the Company/Commercial department, this medium sized firm is seeking to recruit a number of ambitious young lawyers. Applicants with up to 3 years relevant experience in a range of private and public company work will be offered excellent remuneration packages and career prospects.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

To £25,000

We have been retained by a number of leading Merchant, Investment and International banks to provide high calibre Solicitors from leading City firms for a variety of legal advisory and documentation positions, which offer exciting prospects of moving into front line banking positions.

For details of these, and other positions, contact John Cullen or Judith Farmer.

Legal and Financial Recruitment Specialists  
16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU Telephone: 01-583 0073

## COMMERCIAL LITIGATION - EC4

To £16,000

Our client, a medium sized City firm, requires a young lawyer to handle a range of demanding work in its thriving Commercial Litigation Department. A solicitor with up to 2 years experience with another London firm will be involved in a variety of quality work and can expect excellent opportunities as well as a highly competitive salary.

## CORPORATE FINANCE

From £18,000 + Bens

On behalf of two of our clients, a Merchant Bank and a large Stockbroker, we are recruiting young Solicitors in their mid to late 20's who have served articles with a substantial City firm. Successful candidates will become involved in mergers/acquisitions and general corporate advisory work with the bank and, for the Stockbroker, the work will include USM listings.

## LADAS &amp; PARRY

## International Intellectual Property and Licensing Lawyers

New York Chicago Los Angeles London Munich

We are seeking for our principal office in New York a young fully qualified solicitor to join our trade mark division.

We are also seeking a solicitor with good technical qualification (preferably in chemistry) to join our London Office for general intellectual property and licensing practice.

Applicants in both cases must be prepared to qualify for New York Bar in due course.

Please apply with full c.v. to:

John C. Baillie,  
Ladas & Parry,  
52-54 High Holborn,  
London WC1V 6RR

Intellectual Property Central London  
Exciting opportunity for able Intellectual Property Lawyer, with up to four years post qualification experience at prestigious medium sized firm of Court practice. Excellent salary. Good prospects.

Commercial Conveyancing City  
Medium sized leading practice seeks calibre Commercial Conveyancer for quality heavyweight workload. Highly competitive salary. Good prospects.

Company Commercial City  
Dynamic expanding medium sized practice seeks able solicitors of all levels of experience, to augment its thriving Company Commercial department. Excellent prospects for calibre applicants.

Law Personnel

Specialists in the legal profession  
65 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3JF Tel: 01-483 0251 Fax: 01-483 0261

## BRUTTON &amp; CO

We need an energetic, enthusiastic Solicitor for our Winchester branch. The successful applicant will head the Litigation Department and will deal with criminal and civil litigation and matrimonial matters.

A healthy appetite for work and an ability to expand further this side of our practice are also essential.

Rewards are a young, friendly environment, good salary and partnership prospects for the right person.

Either apply with full CV to Mr. T.W. Payne, Brutton & Co, 17 Southgate Street, Winchester, SO23 9EA or telephone for more information on (0962) 68632.

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City Centre Solicitors specialising in Civil Litigation for Defendants require two assistant Solicitors preferably with post qualification experience. Those with relevant experience in articles would be considered. Competitive salary together with private health insurance.

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Management Recruitment Consultants

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c. £20,000

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A challenging appointment arises within the Legal Department of a major Pharmaceutical Company due to continued expansion. The Department provides advice and assistance to Group Companies in the UK and overseas, relevant to a wide range of corporate and commercial work.

The solicitor is for a qualified solicitor or barrister aged 28 to 35 with a minimum of two years post-qualification experience in a corporate environment or in predominantly commercial private practice.

Reporting to the Company Solicitor, the successful candidate will be required, amongst other duties, to develop specialist knowledge in some overseas legal systems and to undertake occasional travel overseas as well as in the UK.

The starting salary is negotiable circa £20,000 dependent upon age and experience. The benefits package is appropriate to a major Company. Applicants should send a detailed c.v. to Bernard L. Taylor MBIM, quoting Ref: 6858, or request a personal history form.

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Tel: 01-434 4091.

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Litigation Solicitor

potential required for High Court Litigation

for Commercial Clients. Salary by arrangement.

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Wallis & Co  
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Bromley

Kent BR1 1MP

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in the course of comprehensive

conveyancing looking for a

conveyancer to help develop

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Salary according to experience. Possible long term prospects. Newly formed or uncommitted applicants will be considered.

Send CV to:

Roger Southcombe  
Southcombe & Hayley  
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London W1M 7TD  
or telephone 01 585 5831.

COMPANY NOTICES

## KORANTO

INFORMATIVE MEETING FOR SHAREHOLDERS OF KORANTO N.V.

to be held at the Hilton Hotel, Victoria Road, on Tuesday, 10th June 1986, at 14.30 hours.

AGENDA

1. Opening

2. To discuss the Management's Report concerning the state of affairs and the financial results for the year ended 31st March 1986.

3. To discuss the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1986.

4. To discuss the appointment of Directors.

5. To discuss the composition of the Board of Supervisory Directors.

6. To discuss the proposed election of Directors to the Board of Supervisory Directors.

7. To discuss the proposed election of Directors to the Board of Supervisory Directors.

8. Any other business.

ROBERTO N.V.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

to be held on Thursday, 26th June 1986 at 11.00 a.m. at the Maresca Square, Florence, 50121 Florence, Italy. (Maresca Square, Florence, 50121 Florence, Italy).

AGENDA

1. Opening

2. To discuss and approve the Management Report concerning the state of affairs and the policy pursued in the past financial year.

3. To discuss and approve the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1985/1986.

4. To determine the appointment of the Board of Directors.

5. To discuss the proposed election of Directors to the Board of Directors.

6. To discuss the proposed election of Directors to the Board of Directors.

7. Any other business.

SECRETARIES FOR Architects & Designers: Permanent & interim positions available. Contact: Mrs. J. G. 01-734 0830

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INTERVIEWER 28 - 28 required for fast results by Estate Agents. Tel: 01-483 0251

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY, 15th JUNE 1986

in preference for a record. Beneficial owners whose shares are held in nominee names should be aware that the Annual General Meeting of the company will be held at the Maresca Square, Florence, 50121 Florence, Italy, on Thursday, 26th June 1986 at 11.00 a.m.

Shareholders who maintain a Shareholders' Account with the Company will receive a copy of the Management Report and the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1986. Shareholders who do not maintain a Shareholders' Account with the Company will receive a copy of the Management Report and the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1986. Shareholders who do not maintain a Shareholders' Account with the Company will receive a copy of the Management Report and the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1986.

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